



The Advent
Review and Herald
Sabbath

Vol. 86

Takoma Park Station, Washington, D. C., June 17, 1909

No. 24

An Evening Prayer

If I have wounded any soul to-day,
If I have caused one foot to go astray,
If I have walked in my own wilful way —
Good Lord, forgive!

If I have uttered idle words or vain,
If I have turned aside from want or pain,
Lest I myself should suffer through the strain —
Good Lord, forgive!

If I have craved for joys that are not mine,
If I have let my wayward heart repine,
Dwelling on things on earth, not things divine —
Good Lord, forgive!

If I have been perverse, or hard, or cold,
If I have longed for shelter in thy fold
When thou hast given me some fort to hold —
Good Lord, forgive!

Forgive the sins I have confessed to thee,
Forgive the secret sins I do not see,
That which I know not, Father, teach thou me —
Help me to live!

— C. Maud Battersby.

THE WORK — AND — THE WORKERS

ALWAYS treat your customer as though he were what he ought to be.

ONE of our lady agents has a life permit to sell *Life and Health* in one of the largest union stations in the country.

PLEASE order your magazines through, and arrange for territory with, your State tract society. If you must order direct, send cash with order.

THE power of the printed page figured very largely in all of the reports from the home and foreign fields read at the recent General Conference.

WE are receiving splendid testimonials from some of the leading newspaper and magazine editors of the country who have examined the first number of the *Protestant Magazine*.

MANY of our lady agents attending the General Conference said they preferred to handle *Liberty*, because they could carry 50 copies at a time. They also spoke well of its neat appearance.

ELDER W. C. HANKINS, of China, sends us fifteen yearly subscriptions for the *Protestant Magazine*. He writes: "We hope we are not too late to have our names among the 24,999 charter subscribers."

"WE are of good courage in the work," write two Iowa agents for *Life and Health*, "and find that our sales increase as we go over the territory the second and third time." If your territory is limited, learn to handle several magazines, selling them in rotation each month. Develop regular customers. Visit them with a new magazine two or three times each month.

CIRCULATION managers, tract society secretaries, missionary secretaries, and periodical agents repeatedly met for mutual counsel during the late General Conference. These two o'clock meetings were presided over by Brethren D. W. Reavis, A. J. S. Bourdeau, and O. K. Butler. Methods of gaining access to the people, sales points, the personal attitude of the agent, and scholarships were some of the items considered. The narration of actual experiences by the magazine agents themselves was especially helpful. Mrs. S. N. Haskell also assisted in outlining plans for the holding of institutes.

ONE young college student has just ordered 1,000 copies of the Temperance number of the *Youth's Instructor*, and another, 500 copies, on the scholarship plan.

ARE you supplying your public library with yearly subscriptions to our leading denominational magazines, *Life and Health*, *Liberty*, *Protestant Magazine*, the *Signs of the Times*, the *Watchman*, and others?

THE varied experiences of the periodical agents whose smiling faces appear in the picture, would make an interesting volume. We regret that our secretary secured the names of only forty-two of the forty-seven. The photograph, of itself, however, is a

of *Life and Health* in several Southern States. Mrs. J. S. Chandler (right end of fifth row) has the honor of being the first agent to order 1,000 copies of our new quarterly, the *Protestant Magazine*. Miss Ida Lackey (center of second row) and Miss E. Macdonald (to right of Mrs. S. N. Haskell) have sold over 90,000 copies of the *Bible Training School* and donated \$1,500 of their profits to mission work in India and the South. Miss Hilda Musick (left end of second row), Miss E. C. McPherson (same row, third from right end) are selling *Good Tidings of the Messiah*, published in the interests of the unconverted Jews. Brother C. N. Miller (below J. O. Corliss), though blind, was one of California's most successful magazine agents. He is now editor of our paper for the

blind, the *Christian Record*. Brother A. J. Jean, a French-Canadian student attending South Lancaster Academy, holds the record for the earning of scholarships, having sold more than the number of ten-cent magazines required for a year's schooling, last summer, in about three weeks. Brethren R. C. Spohr and Grover R. Fattic (left end of front row) have done excellent work as pioneer leaders of traveling companies of magazine agents, as already mentioned in these columns. The records mentioned are, of course, but a few of the many good ones made by other members of this group and by hundreds of other



A REPRESENTATIVE GROUP OF MAGAZINE AGENTS

Photograph taken on the front steps of the Foreign Mission Seminary, Takoma Park, Washington, D. C., Sunday afternoon, June 6, 1909, the last day of the General Conference. These forty-seven agents, hastily called together by the manager of our periodical department, have now scattered to various parts of the United States. Their efforts during the next few weeks will doubtless result in the sale of hundreds of thousands of our ten-cent magazines. For further information see explanatory item on this page.

graphic fulfilment of the statement made by the spirit of prophecy years ago concerning those who should become home-missionary workers: "Our sisters, the youth, the middle-aged, and those of advanced years, may act a part in the closing work for this time." Brother J. F. Bahler (holding straw hat), our blind brother, was, perhaps, the first of our periodical workers to insist that we should sell our magazines for ten cents instead of five. He finally induced Brother and Sister Haskell to issue a double number of their monthly magazine (thirty-two pages), a large edition of which he promptly purchased and sold. He and his daughter Grace still sell thousands of the various ten-cent magazines to all classes of people. Elder J. O. Corliss (center) holds the record on club subscriptions for our magazine, *Liberty*, having sent in 31 subscriptions for 10 copies each, one year. Mrs. S. N. Haskell (center), of the Northern California Conference, holds the record for the largest number of copies of *Life and Health* and *Liberty* ordered during one month (over 10,000 copies). Miss Myrtle Maxwell (second one in second row, reading from left to right) has broken at least two records in her sale

agents scattered throughout the land. Over half of these workers are handling *Life and Health*; one fourth handle *Liberty*, and the remainder sell the *Signs of the Times Monthly*, the *Watchman* magazine, the Temperance number of the *Youth's Instructor*, the *Bible Training School*, and *Good Tidings of the Messiah*. May God abundantly bless the circulation of these printed pages of truth to the salvation of many souls. The other persons in the group, not already mentioned, are T. D. Gibson (right end of front row), secretary of the Northern Union Conference, F. M. Dana (right end of second row), missionary secretary of the Atlantic Union Conference, Lora B. Duncan, Blanche E. Hicks, Elizabeth L. Kern, Mrs. C. N. Miller, C. F. Woertz, Bruce Griggs, Elsie Knebel, A. R. Sherman, Mrs. Reed Calvert, Pearl Calvert, Mina Andrews, Bertha Bartholomew, Ruth Meleen, Gladys Durning, Miss McGee, Mrs. Cecil Fitch, Ada E. Achor, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Hunt and child, Ethel Hunt, Mrs. S. N. Williamson, Marie Macmillan, Louise Henley, Nellie Rothbaust, R. W. Leach, and Lowell M. Knapp.

THE REVIEW AND HERALD

"Here is the Patience of the Saints: Here are they that keep the Commandments of God, and the Faith of Jesus." Rev. 14: 12

VOL. 86.

TAKOMA PARK STATION, WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1909

No. 24

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REVIEW AND HERALD

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Editorial

Truth's Final Triumph

THE forces of evil may combine to thwart God's purposes and hinder his workings. It may seem for a little time that their efforts are effective; but "he that sitteth in the heavens shall laugh: the Lord shall have them in derision." His plans will carry, his purposes prevail. The divine arrow of truth may appear to be turned aside, but at last it will reach the mark, and accomplish its object. Evil may seem to triumph here, but truth will prevail throughout eternity. The knowledge through faith that this is indeed true, affords confidence and quietness in the conflict. We can calmly suffer apparent defeat to-day, if we know that to-morrow will bring the victory. We can meet the martyr's fate in this world, if we know we may wear the martyr's crown of glory in the world to come. It is this abiding faith in the final triumph of right which nerves the arm for the conflict, and makes strong and brave the heart to do and dare. Men may combine against God and his truth. They may propose, but the disposing is with him. He that says to the mighty deep, "Hitherto shalt thou come, and no further," can cause even the wrath of man to praise him, and the remainder of wrath he will restrain. This Mighty One is the author of our faith, the God of our salvation. Surely we can trust to him all the future,—the finishing of his work in the earth, and his purpose in our lives. He will do all things well. We can securely trust to his wisdom and love.

God's Victors

THAT God's kingdom should not be a constant battle-ground, it was necessary that righteousness should be the characteristic of whatever or whoever was to be eternal. The everlasting Father would not make himself the slave of circumstance; therefore he would not establish in his realm a system which would make it necessary to immortalize iniquity; therefore the continued existence of all his creatures was made contingent upon their choice of righteousness.

Every individual to whom is finally sealed the gift of eternal life will receive that gift because of his choice of the ways of righteousness. That choice makes possible the bestowal of that gift.

Says the psalmist: "Blessed is the man unto whom Jehovah imputeth not iniquity, and in whose spirit there is no guile." Ps. 32:2. Freedom from guile and sin is God's greatest blessing. The opposite must bring his condemnation and the fruitage of sin — death. If there is guile in the spirit, the tongue will make it known and help to root it deeper and stimulate its growth. Therefore we have this divine admonition: "Keep thy heart with all diligence; for out of it are the issues of life." Prov. 4:23. In perfect harmony with this is the following: "Keep thy tongue from evil, and thy lips from speaking guile. Depart from evil, and do good; seek peace, and pursue it. The eyes of Jehovah are toward the righteous, and his ears are open unto their cry. The face of Jehovah is against them that do evil, to cut off the remembrance of them from the earth." Ps. 34:13-16.

Similarly does Inspiration exhort us through Peter: "Putting away therefore all wickedness, and all guile, and hypocrisies, and envies, and all evil speakings, as newborn babes, long for the spiritual milk which is without guile, that ye may grow thereby unto salvation." 1 Peter 2:1. And further have we the example of our Sacrifice, whose steps we are commanded to follow: "Hereunto were ye called: because Christ also suffered for you, leaving you an example, that ye should follow his steps: who did no sin, neither was guile found in his mouth." 1 Peter 2:21, 22.

Thus by both precept and example are we shown the way and the requirement. The lives of some will prove that the way has been followed, the requirement met; for we read of those who are among the redeemed host that "in their

mouth was found no guile." Rev. 14:5. As the words of the mouth are an indication of the condition of the heart, we know that the heart of such was guileless as well as the mouth.

Every one of whom that is said will be a victor, a conqueror in the name of God, an heir of eternity through the merits of Christ. The Lord himself so designates them in these words: "He that overcometh, I will give to him to sit down with me in my throne, as I also overcame, and sat down with my Father in his throne." Rev. 3:21. Every human heart is a battle-field, whereon truth and error, loyalty and disloyalty, sincerity and guile, righteousness and iniquity, life and death, meet in mortal struggle. In every individual struggle, heaven is intensely interested. "The eyes of Jehovah are toward the righteous, and his ears are open unto their cry." We are assured that the eyes of the Lord "run to and fro through the whole earth." Zech. 4:10. For what purpose if not to observe the progress of that contest in individual hearts? Every human being saved out of this sinful world is a jewel to shine in the crown of our Redeemer. Christ will not think the price too great when these jewels of his grace are garnered out of this rebellious realm. Then "he shall see of the travail of his soul, and shall be satisfied." Isa. 53:11.

But let us not forget the prerequisites of being numbered among those jewels. They are the guileless mouth, the guileless heart, the choice of righteousness, the appropriation of Christ's sacrifice in our behalf. The fountain must be pure if the stream is to be pure. The choice of righteousness must spring from a heart that loves righteousness. The guileless mouth is possessed by him only who has a guileless heart. The appropriation of Christ's sacrifice is possible to him only in whose heart the love of Christ is deeply planted and gladly nurtured. The conversation of such an one will not be filled with gossip about the faults and eccentricities of his neighbor. Those "lying lips" which are "an abomination to the Lord" will not be his. His tongue will form no impure word nor take up any slanderous reproach. His words will be a constant testimony to the goodness and righteousness of God, a wellspring of hope, and a savor of life unto life.

God demands that his people, who give to the last generation of sinners the last message of salvation, shall be such a

people. It is no small requirement; and in human strength it is an utter impossibility; but in God there is strength sufficient to make it possible. It will do no good simply to know that strength is there. It must be drawn upon to the extent of our needs. To a people that are among the smallest of earth God has given a task that might well appall the strongest people in the world. Only in his strength is success possible, and we can not expect that strength while we nurture iniquity. If ever a people was called upon to deny "ungodliness and worldly lusts" and "live soberly and righteously and godly in this present world," it is this people. Only thus can God make us a power for the accomplishment of his purpose, or crown us victors when his work is done. c. m. s.

Hope Thou in God

THE life of the practical Christian has in it but little of romance. It is not made up wholly of rapturous contemplation and day-dreams, nor yet of joyful realization of its highest purposes. Joy and sorrow, pain and pleasure, realization and disappointment, are intermingled and combined in varying degrees.

The child of God in this world is clothed with mortal flesh. He has to do with all its frailties and weaknesses. By nature and environment he is akin to the great multitude around him, the majority of whom know not God. Like them, he is the subject of disease, the prey to temptation, the object of Satan's attacks. Unlike them, he possesses higher purposes and purer desires, and has working in his life a power which is seeking to enable him to attain his noblest ideals. But though yielding his heart to the divine influence of the Spirit, so long as he is in this present state, he is subject in some measure to the vicissitudes of human existence. He may resist sin, but he still will feel the strain of the conflict. He may trust to divine guidance, but will be beset by doubts and fears. He may triumph over evil, but will feel the power of temptation. It will be a constant warfare. Overcoming grace will strive against besetting sin. The forces of good and evil will hold conflict in the mind. There will be constant temptation to sin, and unceasing appeals of the Spirit to walk in the paths of obedience. Every heart will see hours of darkness. Every life will feel at times its utter loneliness. Sorrow will well-nigh overwhelm, and withered hopes will turn to ashes the fondest anticipations.

God permits these trials and experiences for a wise purpose. They are his workmen, shaping and molding the divine purpose in the life. We are not to consider them strange, nor doubt our

experience in, or acceptance of, God because of them. It is through them that we become more fully acquainted with the divine character. Only he who has known sorrow, has come to know the sweetness of divine sympathy and consolation. It is only as we experience our own weakness, as did sinking Peter, that we are led to cry out for help. It is only as we realize our utter unworthiness, that we cast ourselves at the feet of divine mercy. It is when we see our own utter wretchedness and moral defilement, and in contrast the beauty of the divine character, that we desire to exchange our filthy rags for Christ's righteousness. In despair, we are led to grasp the hand reached down to help; and when all alone and forsaken, we welcome the proffered companionship of the blessed Comforter.

It is for these reasons — that we may love him more, know him better, and trust him implicitly — that he permits the sorrow, the heartaches, the chastening of life's experiences. To every despairing soul he says, "Hope thou in God." To the straying and backslidden he sends the invitation, "Return unto me; for I have redeemed thee." He invites the weary, "Come unto me, . . . and I will give you rest." He promises to exchange "beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning, the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness."

Poor discouraged soul, take hold of God anew. Accept and believe his promises. Turn your eyes from self-consideration to him. You can not obtain light by contemplating the darkness. You can not receive inspiration for tomorrow's battles by dwelling upon today's defeats. Look to Jesus. Cast yourself at his feet. Cry unto him for aid and succor. He will not cast you off. He will not turn a deaf ear to your entreaties. Though you have sinned ten thousand times, he will receive you, and help you to make up all the past. Then try once more. Let him be your courage, your strength, your power to resist. From all the past learn the lesson of your own foolishness, frailty, and utter lack of sufficiency, and take hold of his strength, and make peace with him. He waits to be gracious; he longs to reveal his power in your behalf. His Spirit invites you today; reject it not, nor grieve it from you, but accept the invitation of divine grace. God is able to save you.

There are no limitations to his power. He declares that his "hand is not shortened, that it can not save," neither is his "ear heavy, that it can not hear." He is able to do "exceeding abundantly above all that we ask or think."

God does not mock you. The appeals of his Spirit are the evidence he offers that he wants you to return. Your case is not hopeless, for the Spirit still bids

you turn. Come just as you are. You can not make yourself better. Your very weakness and wretchedness are appeals to God. He will save you because you need salvation. He will heal because you are sick and in need of a physician. He will be your wisdom because you have none of your own, and your righteousness because yours is as filthy rags. "He that cometh unto me, I will in no wise cast out." "To-day if ye will hear his voice, harden not your hearts." "Why art thou cast down, O my soul! and why art thou disquieted in me! hope thou in God: for I shall yet praise him for the help of his countenance." F. M. W.

Authority Against Authority

IN the *Catholic Standard and Times* (Philadelphia) of May 1, the editor, in an article entitled "Not a Catholic Country," quotes these two sentences from Archbishop Kendrick, of Baltimore, which appear in his book, "The Primacy of Peter:"—

It is a stale calumny that Catholics are vassals or subjects of the pope. He claims no temporal dominion over us, and we everywhere profess, with his full knowledge and entire approbation, unqualified allegiance to the respective civil governments under which we live.

It is interesting, and may not be unprofitable, to place alongside that declaration one made in a work by M. I. Rhodes, entitled "His Holiness Pope Pius IX." This work bears "the approbation of the Lord Bishop of Beverly," in England, and has been published at New York, Boston, and Montreal. The author says (page 11): "Our first duty, however, is toward our most holy Pope Pius IX, who at present so nobly fills the chair of St. Peter." He further declares "it to be the general duty of all Catholics, *whatever their country may be,*" and "of all men, if they did but know it, to protect the rights of the holy see."—Pages 47, 48. Then to be more explicit, he gives this amplification of the ideas contained in the above quotations:—

Suppose it be said, "I acknowledge the *spiritual authority* of the Holy Father; but why am I, an Englishman [or American, we may add], to come forward in a political way, and use all my exertions to protect the *temporal rights* of a *foreign prince*?" My answer at once is plain. *The pope is not a foreign prince to any Christian, to any human being* [italics ours].—*Ibid.*, page 48.

That makes the pope to every Catholic a domestic prince in his country. Will he refuse to obey his prince? If it is a "stale calumny" to state that "Catholics are vassals or subjects of the pope," the Catholic must admit that the "calumny" originated with one who would be quickly anathematized if the church really believed he was calumniating the Catholic Church. c. m. s.

The General Conference

THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION, MAY 13 TO JUNE 6

Departmental Meetings

Religious Liberty Department

Fifteenth Meeting, May 31, 8 A. M.

THE entire hour was devoted to answering and discussing questions which had been handed in. The questions related both to the principles of religious liberty and to plans for work.

Sixteenth Meeting, June 1, 8 A. M.

The subject discussed at this meeting was, "What Should Be Our Attitude Toward Sunday-Closing of Saloons?" Arguments were presented in favor of legislation closing saloons on Sunday; the impossibility of securing the closing of saloons on all days, and the advisability of working to close them on one day of the week rather than not to have them closed at all. There is more idleness on Sunday than on other days of the week, and hence naturally more liquor drinking, and for this reason Sunday-closing, it was claimed, is justifiable.

These arguments and reasons were quite generally dissented from as unsound and erroneous. Religion can not be dissociated from the Sunday institution. This being so, religion can not be dissociated from Sunday legislation of any character whatsoever. All legislation regarding Sunday must be regarded differently from that pertaining to other days, and be considered religious legislation. All such legislation is simply legislating the Sunday institution into position by piecemeal.

Seventeenth Meeting, June 3, 8 A. M.

A considerable portion of the meeting was devoted to the question considered at the previous meeting, that of the Sunday-closing of saloons. A number of brethren spoke to the question, among them being Elders W. M. Healey, C. S. Longacre, C. D. M. Williams, W. A. Colcord, C. P. Bollman, J. O. Corliss, and the chairman. With a single exception, all took the position that we could not advocate Sunday-closing.

Elder A. J. Breed introduced a resolution calling for the getting out of a Religious Liberty Manual for the benefit of our religious liberty workers.

Eighteenth Meeting, June 4, 8 A. M.

The first part of this meeting was devoted to a discussion of the question of church federation. After the discussion, action was taken favoring the getting out of a statement setting forth our attitude toward the church federation movement. Action was also taken favoring the preparation of a series of Sabbath-school lessons on the subject of religious liberty. The latter portion of the meeting was devoted to the consideration of the work of religious liberty secretaries. W. A. Colcord gave a talk upon this subject, outlining briefly the qualifications, duties, and lines of work of religious liberty secretaries.

Medical Missionary Department

Eighteenth Meeting, June 3

THE first topic announced for discussion was "The Need of Educating Sanitarium Managers and Matrons in Our Larger Sanitariums."

Dr. D. H. Kress: There is a great need for this class of workers. Our institutions should not be on a commercial basis; the missionary feature should be kept prominent. We should educate young men right in our sanitariums for this work. In connection with every good business manager there should be in training young men who seem to be adapted to this work. Matrons should have a grasp of all parts of the work, and to this end should have had a nurse's training course in addition to the special training for their work.

The next topic for consideration was "Uniformity in Sanitarium Policies," by B. W. Spire, of the Nashville Sanitarium. Brother Spire outlined a plan of making use of our health leaflets and pamphlets, with specially prepared covers containing advertisements of the sanitarium making use of them. He believed we should have special literature for all our sanitariums on such subjects as, The Electric Light Bath, The Sanitarium Idea, etc.

Dr. W. A. Ruble called attention to the fact that it is difficult to obtain literature on health topics, and urged that our medical people take a greater interest in this matter. He also suggested that in addition to business managers and matrons we should give more attention to the education of good cooks in our sanitariums.

L. M. Bowen agreed with Dr. Kress, and said that it is a mistake to put an untrained man in charge of an institution; that it is better to put the work in charge of a physician with a steward under him than to have a green hand as business manager. The physician, even though not trained in business methods, will likely do better than a business man not trained in sanitarium methods.

Dr. A. B. Olsen: If possible, business managers, matrons, cooks, and every one holding official positions in sanitariums, should be trained nurses. The responsible persons should have a practical knowledge of the workings and the principles of the sanitariums hardly possible without the training-school course. Even the stenographer is better if a trained nurse.

A. W. Semmens indorsed what had been said in regard to the training of matrons and managers, and referred to the fact that railway magnates have their sons begin work right in the shops, so as to be thoroughly acquainted with every detail of railroading; and also that the most successful hospital managers are those who have begun at the bottom.

Dr. David Paulson outlined the work begun at Hinsdale for the poor. They have secured land, and expect to put up a series of separate institutions, or

"units," to accommodate fifteen to twenty patients. Over each of these units is to be placed preferably a man and his wife who manage the institution, and do all the work, giving treatments, etc. In an experience of this kind one will demonstrate whether he is fitted to manage an institution successfully.

Dr. Lauretta Kress: We are working in the right line in endeavoring to secure more mature persons for our training classes. Among these are always some who are not best adapted to give treatments; some will show an adaptation to the work of manager, or matron, or cook, and should be given special encouragement in this line.

L. A. Hansen believed that our success requires uniformity of methods and rates. Our sanitariums should be one large family, having the one sanitarium spirit, and working for one another.

Dr. W. B. Holden expressed the belief that the best advertising of a sanitarium is a satisfied patient, and that advertising in our leaflets would work against the sanitarium.

Dr. C. F. Ball protested against billboard advertising, and attaching any institutional advertising to our medical literature.

Nineteenth Meeting, June 4, 8 A. M.

Dr. H. F. Rand read a paper on therapeutics, which he defined as "a science whose object and aim are along the art of healing, or, in other words, the path that leads toward life." The discussion was largely confined to the method employed in the treatment of malaria by hydrotherapy. Dr. Rand further stated that the English government has found black death, prevalent in Central Africa, to be the result of the continued use of quinin for diseases of the tropics. In an interesting paper read by Dr. C. F. Ball, Thursday evening, he outlined his experience with tuberculous cattle, and expressed his conviction that dairy products should not be used in any manner unless cows have been tested for tuberculosis, or milk properly Pasteurized.

The department has adopted the following curriculum:—

COURSE OF STUDY FOR THE NURSES'	
TRAINING-SCHOOLS	
First Year	HOURS
Bible	36
Testimony study	36
General nursing	36
Practical hydrotherapy, 2 lessons a week, first quarter	24
Physiology	18
Anatomy	18
Domestic economy	12
Operating drill, second term	12
Electricity (theoretical and practical)	12
Massage	24
Physical culture	36
Second Year	
Bible	36
Physiology	36
Hydrotherapy (practical and theoretical)	24
Cookery	24
General diseases	36
Practical nursing	12
Surgical nursing, first half	12
Medical gymnastics	36
Theoretical massage	24
Medical lectures	24
Bible hygiene	36

Third Year

Bible	36
History of missions	18
History of message	18
Hygiene and sanitation, including	
bacteriology	36
Tropical diseases	12
Accidents and emergencies	18
Children's diseases	12
Mental diseases	18
Materia Medica	36
Bandaging	12
Diseases of men	12
Chemistry and analysis of urine	24
Physical culture	18
Gynecology	8
Obstetrics	16

ADVANCED COURSE OF ONE YEAR FOR
GRADUATE NURSES

	HOURS
Bible	36
Applied Anatomy	36
Surgical dressing	24
Signs and symptoms of disease	18
Urine analysis and microscopy	24
Dietetics	18
Advanced hydrotherapy	24
Applied electricity	12
Common diseases	36
Skin diseases	12
Diseases of eye, ear, nose, and throat	18
Obstetrics and gynecology	36
Tropical diseases and hygiene	36
Mental diseases	12
Dental hygiene	12
Anesthetics	6
Swedish medical gymnastics	36
Principles of hygienic dress	18

TEXT AND REFERENCE BOOKS RECOM-
MENDED FOR NURSES BY THE
DEPARTMENT

- Electricity—*Neiswanger*.
Hygiene and Sanitation—*Whitelegge and Newman*.
Physiology—*Furneaux, Colton, Foster and Shore, and Hutchinson*.
Cookery—"Science in the Kitchen," "Good Health Cook Book," "Vegetarian Cook Book."
Obstetrics—*Le Lee, First Lines, by Hermann*.
Chemistry—*Newell's Descriptive Chemistry*.
Materia Medica—*Dock, Paul*.
Mental Diseases—*C. B. Burr*.
General Diseases—*Stevens*.
Children's Diseases—*McCombs*.
Bandaging—*Leonards, Marrow*.
Surgical Nursing—*Stow*.
Hydrotherapy—*Abbott, Kellogg, Baruch*.
General Nursing—*Humphrey, Lukes, Robb*.
Swedish Gymnastics—*Posse*.
History of Missions.
History of the Message—*Loughborough*.
Anatomy—*Gray*.
Massage—*Kellogg*.
Doctrines—*Johnson*.
Bible Hygiene—"Ministry of Healing."

Sabbath-School Department

Ninth Meeting, June 3, 2 P. M.

REPORTS of committees were called for. The first presented was from the committee on institutes and conventions. The resolution favored the holding of general Sabbath-school conventions, and of institutes for the training of Sabbath-school officers, and suggested that a State Sabbath-school convention be held in connection with the general camp-meeting. The resolution also provided for

special programs to be arranged, which each local school might follow profitably. A general discussion followed.

Mrs. R. W. McMahan: I favor the continuance of the special programs that have been printed in the *Worker* from time to time. These have been generally followed in our State, and have been productive of much good.

Miss Ella Merickel: The results of these special programs are excellent. Even the Home Department members in our conference have followed these programs, and have been greatly encouraged and benefited in so doing.

C. A. Hansen: I think it would be well if a Sabbath-school convention for all the people could be held in connection with our camp-meetings. If it is possible to secure a Sabbath-school day, I think it should be done. This gives prominence to the Sabbath-school work, and there is no better opportunity for reaching our people than at our camp-meetings.

Mrs. Mary McReynolds: I also think that a Sabbath-school day at camp-meetings is a very excellent means of bringing our work prominently before our people. However, I do not think it can take the place of the institute work for officers. In a two- or three-days institute you can go into details, and instruct inexperienced officers, while the convention can deal with only general interests.

A resolution was then presented on the study of the Sabbath-school lessons. This resolution urged that our ministers and laborers exert their influence in favor of the daily study of the Sabbath-school lessons. A general discussion followed, in which the value of the daily study to any family was emphasized. Nearly every speaker thought that the program of study furnished by the General Conference Sabbath-school Department had done much to foster this daily study.

Miss Ella Merickel: I lived for eight years in one family where it was the custom to study the Sabbath-school lesson during the time of morning worship. The plan was a success, and it proved a real blessing in every way.

Missionary Volunteer Department
Ninth and Tenth Meetings, June 1 and 3

ELDER J. J. IRWIN gave an interesting talk on "Parents' Meetings," emphasizing the great importance of these meetings, and that parents who have succeeded in training their children be asked to lead. He recommended that a special time be devoted to this work, when all who are interested could come, and that the work be so conducted as to awaken a spirit of inquiry and study.

Elder W. M. Adams spoke of having conducted parents' meetings from the standpoint of the children, trying to impress parents with the influence that their acts and teachings have upon the minds of the children.

Elder J. E. Fulton said that as a people we are too likely to generalize, and that the parents are much more interested, and the results much better, when we make our instruction very practical. In the camp-meetings in Australia a whole day is given to the young people's work.

Sister Spies spoke of the most excellent results of parents' meetings held in South America.

General Conference Proceedings

Thirty-Fourth Meeting

June 1, 3 P. M.

ELDER G. A. IRWIN in the chair. Prayer was offered by Elder W. J. Stone.

On motion to adopt, the partial report of the committee on plans (Resolutions 28 to 30) was taken up.

Resolution 28 (on advanced normal diplomas) was read, action being deferred until the secretary of the Educational Department should be present.

Resolution 29 (on the study and circulation of the book "Education") was read.

G. B. Starr read a portion of a letter from a lady connected with the educational work in Australia, the wife of one of the members of a scientific party now on an expedition toward the south pole. In the letter she spoke appreciatively of the book "Education." The lady is now keeping the Sabbath.

Chas. Thompson: I sincerely hope that this resolution will not simply be passed and then forgotten. I fear a great many of our own people fail to appreciate this wonderful book, for in the homes where I visited, I find that it is not generally in the library. The chapter called "The School of the Hereafter" is the most wonderful piece of literature I have ever perused.

Professor Griggs: I wish to suggest a verbal change in the wording, changing "possess themselves of" to "secure." The change was accepted, and the resolution was adopted.

G. A. Irwin: The educational secretary is now here. We deferred Resolution 28 until his arrival.

Frederick Griggs: There was a little amendment to be made to that, but I do not have it with me just at the present time. I move that this resolution be laid on the table.

The motion carried.

Resolution 30 was read, as follows:—

"CHRIST'S OBJECT LESSONS"

Whereas, "Christ's Object Lessons" was given for the relieving of our schools from indebtedness; and,—

Whereas, It has already accomplished a great work in this direction to the extent of securing some three hundred thousand dollars; and,—

Whereas, It has been some seven or eight years since we conducted a general campaign with this book; therefore,—

30. Resolved, That the Department of Education be instructed to organize and vigorously prosecute such a campaign, similar in purpose and plan to that formerly undertaken for our advanced and intermediate schools, and that we urge our conference committees everywhere to heartily co-operate in this undertaking.

O. A. Olsen: I am glad to see this. Over in the Australasian field we took our quota for the Avondale School. The New Zealand Conference was the first one to finish, and the other conferences followed. Then there was need of more schools. New Zealand started out. They raised about \$10,000 in cash, and then set themselves to sell 6,000 copies of "Object Lessons," and they have done it. West Australia is now selling an edition for their own school. The Victoria Conference has passed a motion to sell a 10,000 edition for a new school enterprise.

J. W. Lair: If it means that we are to do what some of our conferences did in the last campaign, I am opposed to it. I was in West Virginia when this campaign was launched, and I remember the experience that conference went through by purchasing the books, and leaving the conference in debt. Now it seems to me the plan that ought to be inaugurated is a cash basis,—the conference order books only as it receives orders for them.

F. Griggs: This does not say that the same plan is to be inaugurated. It says it is to be similar. The real thought of the resolution is that the book shall be used in an energetic way; that earnest campaigns shall be made for the benefit of the schools now in debt, and the establishment of other schools. It does not, however, contemplate the idea of these funds being applied to the establishment and development of church-schools. All methods of conducting such a campaign should be taken under consideration, and where we failed before, improvement should be made at this time.

A. G. Haughey: We have had some rich experiences in handling "Christ's Object Lessons." In West Michigan we enjoyed this whole experience of selling our quota.

Chas. Thompson: It seems, from the discussion, that in order for a school to enter into the campaign, it must be in debt. I wish to inquire whether a school that is not in debt may share in the benefits of the campaign in its territory?

The Chairman: I understand so. Also, it may be used for the starting of new school enterprises. It seems to me that Elder Olsen, in his remarks, explained the real workings of it.

B. F. Kneeland: I understand, then, that this resolution does not apply where States have already sold their quota of "Object Lessons."

The Chairman: No, not unless they desire to do something in addition to what they have already done.

B. F. Kneeland: I speak of this, because we have already inaugurated another campaign for the sale of "Ministry of Healing."

The Chairman: Then you would not be obligated by the passage of this resolution.

A. R. Ogden: The real motive is to encourage the continuous sale of the wonderful book, "Object Lessons," which the people everywhere should have.

F. Griggs: I am afraid that the object of this resolution is not fully understood. Now it is not the idea of this resolution that there should be desultory campaigns with this book, but, rather, that a general campaign be entered into, similar in purpose to that which was conducted formerly. We must plan carefully a well-organized campaign, and see to it, if possible, that our schools are freed from debt.

The vote resulted in 48 for and 28 against the resolution.

At this point an address to the President of the United States, to be presented by a deputation, was read and adopted.

H. R. Salisbury moved the adoption of Resolutions 31 to 38, inclusive.

Resolution 31 was read as follows:—

NORTH AMERICAN NEGRO DEPARTMENT

Resolved, That in carrying out the provision of the constitution creating a

North American Negro Department of the General Conference, the following be a working basis:—

(a) That the work for the colored people in the Southern, Southeastern, and Southwestern union conferences be organized on a mission basis in each union.

(b) That, as the work for the colored people develops, local missions may be organized in these union missions.

(c) That a strong effort be made to quickly place the truths of the message before the colored people of the South in the most effective ways, especially by the use of suitable literature, evangelistic work, and mission schools.

W. A. Westworth (Southeastern Union): I think we should not let this pass without a statement or two. While the needs of the work for the colored people have been presented to us over and over again, a great many of our people have come to think that the call from the South is an old, old song. Nevertheless, with us it is a very live issue. This morning when the servant of the Lord said, in emphatic tones, "God has not forgotten the South," I could not but say, "Amen." A great many have thought that it is nearly time the South was left out of the count. As I have previously said, in my report, while we would not turn away one penny or one man from the great foreign mission fields, I hope that the people of this denomination will wake up to the fact that we still have a great mission field at our very doors. I believe this department would be a great help to our work in the South, and I want to see it organized at this Conference.

Sydney Scott: I appreciate the remarks, and concur with the speaker. The relations between the races in the South are becoming wider and wider. Seventh-day Adventists are not responsible for it, neither am I responsible for it. The conditions are to be met, and they have to be met in a common-sense way. I hope that this department work will meet the condition, and yet I have had some doubts about it. It is in my mind a question of representation. The relation between the colored and the white man in the South is becoming a serious question. In the South our people are losing confidence in the white man. It is just as well to handle this question without gloves. If this departmental work is carried out on a plan that will give a just representation to the negro churches, then I say "Amen" to the plan. If it will be one-sided, then I say "No" in the loudest tone.

I believe there ought to be a department, but there ought to be a just and fair representation in that department from the local mission clear to the head. I object to the expression "North American Negro Department" for several reasons. First, every man who is acquainted with the conditions in the South and the conditions in the North, knows that the term "Afro-American" is less misleading than "North American," from the fact that you are legislating for the people in the territory where slavery existed. In order to make it North American, you must go over into Canada and Mexico. In these places there is no necessity for it. Therefore I would like to see the term Afro-American substituted for North American in this resolution.

T. H. Branch: I am glad to say I believe with all my soul that this is the

right thing in the right place at the right time. I have been in this truth for sixteen years. I worked hard before I went to Africa seven years ago, and today I will agree with you that of all the work we have done in this country, with the assistance of the white brethren, there are not over a thousand colored people in the truth to-day. Our hands have been tied. Now this department will loosen our hands so we can work for our own people, and if you do not pass it, you will tie up our feet as well as our hands.

J. K. Humphrey: I am interested in the negro race because I am a negro. I indorse this resolution with all my heart. As stated before on this floor, I have been studying the situation. I have never been down South, but I know something of the Southern conditions. I therefore approve of this department for the work. I think something ought to be done for the North as well as the South. Of the eleven millions of colored people in the United States, three and one-half millions are in the North and seven and a half millions are in the South. Among them scarcely anything is being done. As I studied the situation, I found that the other nationalities were getting along first-rate; and as we hear their reports, we find the work is growing. It encourages you to listen to these reports of how the work is going among the Germans, Danes, Scandinavians, and others; but when it comes to the negroes, do you hear anything? I can but think of the time when the negroes were leading the world. They did it, history shows it. They were a bad people, and God overthrew them; but God is saving this people as individuals now; and I pray that this department that has been proposed, not because of color (while that may be one of the indirect reasons), but primarily to foster the work among the negro people, may be created.

W. H. Green: I simply want to re-enforce what I said the other day. I hope that nothing but the consideration of facts will in any way hinder any person from carrying forward this recommendation.

J. M. Campbell: I wish to say that I am heartily in favor of the Negro Department. I have done everything I could do to help in formulating plans for this, and I hope to do everything possible to make the work a success in this department.

J. W. Manns: I am from Florida. I am heartily in favor of this Negro Department. I believe it will be better for the work of the Lord among my people.

M. C. Strachan: I would like to place myself on record as being heartily in favor of the plan of establishing the Negro Department. The term used, North American Negro Department, meets my mind. I believe that this department is really the child of necessity, and the produce of the ever-increasing and prevailing conditions which surround the negro in America.

Sydney Scott: I think one ounce of common sense is worth more than one pound of enthusiasm without judgment. I hope no one will get the wrong impression that our colored brethren that are here are not in favor of the department. I am in favor of it; and every colored brother among our ministers in the denomination is in favor of it, so far as I know.

Page Shepard: Brethren, facts are stubborn things. It occurs to me that Europeans have given the gospel to the world. You read in the Bible that Ethiopia shall stretch forth her hands. I do not think they ever rejected those who came to bring the gospel to them, because they were white.

A. G. Daniells: Just a word with reference to the name. I think that if this matter should be referred to the committee on recommendations, they would give respectful attention to the suggestion to change it to "Afro-American."

Now just one word with reference to the working of the department. It is not understood that this department will operate in every State and line people up in a departmental way. That isn't the idea at all. But it is to set on foot a well-defined movement in behalf of the larger work for a class of people. I can not understand why there is objection to such a movement. It is beyond my comprehension, and I think the majority of these negro brethren who have spoken to this have manifested wise discernment and discrimination, that they see, not a movement to side-track a people, but they see a movement for the betterment and the uplifting of a people. Now that is the sole purpose of it, and these colored brethren who have spoken in favor of it know that that is the case, and we all know it; and I do not believe any gentlemen in Howard University, or any other university, are going to denounce us because we have set on foot a movement to help and assist to uplift a part of our fellow men. Now our other departments are launched for precisely the same purpose, and our brethren in those departments bear testimony to the benefit and the help this departmental effort has been in behalf of those people.

L. A. Hansen: As Brother Scott said, there is a condition that means more than a question of language that necessitates this. We are considering the mission phase of this question, and this is a mission resolution. The question of representation will come into it, but, brethren, sitting as a whole Conference here, we can not deal with it wisely. It may be settled in different ways in different parts of the Southern field.

U. S. Willis: I believe if this measure is adopted, it will be a step in the right direction. I believe it is a step to put the work on a definite basis, that we may accomplish something, and as for me I am heartily in favor of it.

W. H. Sebastian: I am in perfect harmony with the step for a department for the colored people. I have confidence in my white brethren. I do not see any use of carrying this to extremes. The Scripture says, "Let all things be done decently and in order," and I believe it is in perfect harmony with the Scripture and the Testimonies that we should have a department.

D. E. Blake: I am a West Indian. I have lived twenty-one years in the West Indies. The remainder of my life I have spent in the United States. I had the privilege of spending some time in the North, and for about five years I have been in the South. I believe one of the very best things that could ever be done for the advancement of this work is the step that has been taken. I believe it is of God. We have prayed since we have been on this ground that the Lord would bring something about that would cause an advance-

ment of our work among the colored people of the South.

The question being called, the resolution was adopted unanimously.

T. H. Branch: We desire to thank this General Conference for the establishment of this department.

L. A. Hansen: I move that the question of the name of this department be referred to the committee on plans.

Sydney Scott: I second the motion.

The motion prevailed.

G. A. Irwin: We will now listen to a further report from the committee on plans and finance.

G. Dail then read a—

Further Partial Report of the Committee on Plans and Finance

as follows:—

FINANCIAL POLICY—1909 APPROPRIATIONS

Believing the hour has come, through the providences of God, that this denomination should quicken its pace in giving the message to all the world in this generation,—

39. *We recommend*, The following financial policy for the ensuing four years:—

(a) That the Executive Committee of the General Conference make appropriations annually to mission fields, equitably distributing the money raised, proportionate to the needs of the fields.

(b) That for the year 1909, the following apportionment of funds for the support of what is known as the "evangelistic work" be made:—

Australasian Union Conference.	\$ 8,500
Canadian Union Conference.	6,000
China Mission	42,000
European Field	10,000
Indian Mission	26,000
Japan Mission	11,000
Korean Mission	8,000
Hawaiian Mission	600
Mexican Mission	8,000
South African Union Conf.	23,000
South American Union Conf.	18,000
Southeastern Union Conf.	6,000
Southern Union Conf.	6,000
Southwestern Union Conf.	4,500
West African Mission	3,000
Western Canadian Union Conf.	6,000
West Indian Union Conf.	19,000

Total appropriations for the evangelistic work for 1909. \$205,600
\$300,000 FUND

40. *We recommend*, That the General Conference Executive Committee at once start what shall be known as the \$300,000 Fund for institutional work and missionary homes in foreign fields, a certain portion of this money to be raised each year during the succeeding quadrennial term, and to be apportioned approximately on the following basis:—

(a) To specified fields,—

China	\$100,000
Japan	50,000
Korea	25,000
India	50,000
Mexico	15,000
South America	35,000
Russia	5,000
Abyssinia	3,000
Latin Union School	5,000

Total \$288,000

(b) The balance of the \$300,000 to be apportioned by the Executive Committee

of the General Conference to such fields as stand in greatest need.

(c) That the Executive Committee of the General Conference shall from time to time designate which field shall receive a per cent of its apportionment, so that local committees can gauge their expenditures on a cash basis and thus prevent embarrassment to the general treasury.

(d) No field shall expend its appropriation faster than it is raised, unless previously arranged with the Executive Committee of the General Conference.

(e) The Executive Committee of the General Conference is hereby authorized to change the apportionment of any field, at any time, as conditions may demand.

(f) This apportionment for institutional work shall not be considered a debt, but is a united effort on the part of this people to raise this amount for the upbuilding of the work in foreign lands.

TEN-CENT-A-WEEK PLAN

41. *We recommend*, That the ten-cent-a-week plan be adopted by our people, and that each conference endeavor to raise no less than this amount for the world-wide work of the General Conference, in addition to the \$300,000 Fund, for foreign institutions and missionary homes; and that the following funds be included as making up the ten-cent-a-week offerings: annual offerings, mid-summer offerings, Sabbath-school offerings, and specific offerings for foreign missions, when not designated for a specific purpose for which no appropriations have been made.

REMITTING FUNDS

42. *We recommend*, That our people be encouraged to send their offerings to missions through their local church treasuries, rather than to forward donations direct to missions or to individuals; and that isolated believers remit their offerings to missions through their State conference or through their mission field treasury.

43. *We recommend*, That all funds be passed from the respective treasurers through the regular channels monthly.

SHARING CONFERENCE TITHE

Whereas, There is most urgent need of reapers to gather the harvest in the great destitute mission fields; therefore,—

44. *Resolved*, That our local and union conferences be urged to curtail their expenses wherever expedient, and that they be invited to definitely appropriate from one fourth to one third of their total tithe receipts to the support of the work in the regions beyond.

G. C. C. AND G. C. A. INDEBTEDNESS

45. *We recommend*, That the General Conference Committee be hereby authorized to apply on the debts of the General Conference Corporation and of the General Conference Association, 5 per cent of the general funds, when conditions of the treasury will warrant.

SABBATH-SCHOOL OFFERINGS TO MISSIONS

Whereas, Our Sabbath-schools need the blessed inspiration of a real burden for mission fields, while opportunities to spread the message in foreign lands are multiplying faster than their means; therefore,—

46. *We recommend*, That our Sabbath-schools give all their donations to mis-

sions, providing for their expenses in some other way; and, further,—

47. *We recommend*, That each conference pay the entire expenses of the Sabbath-school departmental work without drawing upon the Sabbath-school offerings given by the schools for missions.

PAPER FOR THE BLIND

Whereas, There are about 80,000 blind persons in the United States and Canada; and,—

Whereas, There is being published by our people a paper for the blind, known as the *Christian Record*, at College View, Neb., containing the message of present truth; therefore,—

48. *We recommend*, That our union and local conferences endeavor in their respective territories to place the *Christian Record* in the hands of such blind persons as understand the systems used in its publication.

MISSIONARY VOLUNTEER DEPARTMENT

Recognizing the great need of a special work to be done for and by the thousands of youth among us, and also the good results that have already come from the establishment of the Missionary Volunteer Department,—

49. *Resolved*, That we heartily approve of the action of the General Conference Committee in the establishment of this department, and of the earnest efforts that have been put forth to inspire our young people with high purposes, and to organize them for service.

SPIRITUAL LIFE

Recognizing that the greatest need of our young people is a deep spiritual life, that they may meet the approval of God in their own lives, and be able to lead others to Christ,—

50. *Resolved*, (a) That we recognize a change of heart and the reception of the Holy Spirit as fundamental in all our work for the youth; and,—

(b) That to this end earnest evangelistic effort be carried forward in their behalf.

PERSONAL WORK

51. *Resolved*, That in planning work for our young people we emphasize personal work as fundamental, and the basis of all lines of Christian work; and that, to this end, we encourage the formation of small bands for prayer and definite effort.

EDUCATIONAL FEATURES

Recognizing the importance of our youth being thoroughly grounded in the truths of the Scriptures, and in the history and principles of the advent movement; and recognizing the necessity of our young people storing their minds with valuable information,—

52. *Resolved*, That we heartily approve of the Standard of Attainment, Missionary Volunteer Reading Course, the preparation and selection of suitable literature for the young, and other educational features of the Missionary Volunteer work.

SOCIETY LESSONS

53. *We recommend*, That the Missionary Volunteer Department prepare a series of society lessons embracing the doctrines peculiar to our faith, and also other fundamental truths of the Scriptures, and that they be published—

(a) In pamphlet form as a text-book.

(b) As a series in the *Youth's Instructor*, with suitable notes and helps.

(c) In such foreign languages as may seem advisable.

LEADERSHIP

Whereas, The success of our Missionary Volunteer work depends very largely upon proper leadership; and,—

Whereas, This labor for the salvation and training of our youth is missionary work of the highest order; therefore,—

54. *Resolved*, That our conferences make special efforts to secure the very best talent for this important work, and that the churches be encouraged to use great care in the selection of local leaders.

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION

55. *Resolved*, That the present plan of organization be recommended to all our union and local conferences, as the general plan for the upbuilding of this important department of our work.

JUNIOR WORK

Realizing the great importance of the early training of our children in the Lord's work,

56. *Resolved*, (a) That, first of all, parents be encouraged to associate their children with themselves in study and missionary work.

(b) That we encourage the organization of Junior Missionary Volunteer societies only in church-schools, and in large churches where home conditions seem to demand it, and suitable leaders can be obtained.

(c) That in any church where there are children, a Junior leader may be appointed, who will plan especially for the spiritual interests of the children, and enlist the co-operation of the Sabbath-school workers and the Missionary Volunteer Society in work for them.

(d) That children who love the Lord and unite in this work either in a separate society or in connection with the Missionary Volunteer Society, be reported as Junior members.

CAMP-MEETING WORK

Recognizing the great opportunities offered at our annual camp-meetings for the salvation of souls, and for the training of our people in all lines of Christian work; therefore,—

57. *We recommend*, That diligent effort be made at these meetings for the salvation of our children and youth, and for their development as Christian workers; and we urge those who have this work in charge,—

(a) To make wise plans for the meetings and attendance.

(b) To organize the Christian young people into bands for prayer and personal work.

(c) To follow up the work diligently so that the results may be permanent.

FINANCE

Whereas, There is a great educational and spiritual value to our youth in rendering definite assistance to foreign missions; and,—

Whereas, The Foreign Mission Seminary Endowed Scholarship Fund is greatly needed to assist in quickly preparing workers for the field; therefore,—

58. *Resolved*, That our conferences be encouraged to complete this fund as soon as possible.

59. *Resolved*, That the General Conference Missionary Volunteer Department keep prepared a list of definite opportunities to help advance the cause, and that the department co-operate with the local conference workers in choosing such of these opportunities as may seem best adapted to the local field.

LITERATURE FOR YOUNG PEOPLE IN OTHER TONGUES

60. *Resolved*, That, as far as possible and necessary, the Young People's Missionary Volunteer Department co-operate with the foreign departments in America, and with other fields, in producing literature, society lessons, etc., in other languages aside from the English.

Distribution of Labor

At the close of this report, the committee on distribution of labor presented a partial report: [This was printed in last week's *Review*.]

Meeting adjourned.

Thirty-Fifth Meeting

June 2, 5:30 A. M.

O. A. Olsen occupied the chair, E. W. Farnsworth offering prayer.

On motion of F. Griggs, Resolution 28 (on normal diplomas), which had been tabled the day before, was brought forward for discussion.

On motion of F. Griggs it was amended to read:—

RECOGNITION OF ADVANCED NORMAL DIPLOMAS

28. *Resolved*, That the diplomas reaching at least to the fourteenth grade from the advanced normal courses of our union conference training-schools which have model practise schools connected with them, be considered equivalent to first-grade teacher's certificates, and good for three years following their issuance; and that upon the completion of three years of successful teaching out of the first five years following graduation, the Department of Education of the General Conference shall, upon the recommendation of the school issuing the diploma, grant a seal to the diploma, which shall be valid anywhere in the denomination as a teacher's certificate, so long as the holder is in good and regular standing in church-membership in this denomination.

The chairman directed attention to the further resolutions which were under consideration at the time of last adjournment.

Resolution 32 was read, as follows:—

LABORERS FOR THE FOREIGN POPULATION OF AMERICA

Whereas, There is in America a very large foreign population, consisting of many nationalities, each with its own language; and,—

Whereas, There are now engaged in the English work many laborers of foreign parentage who can fluently speak one of these foreign languages; therefore,—

32. *Resolved*, That we recommend such laborers to work for the people of their own nationality as far as the way is open for them so to do.

Elder O. A. Olsen: There is much meaning in this recommendation. As we have now taken a forward move in the effort to spread the truth among all the foreign peoples in the United States, I think that special attention should be given to this matter, so that laborers speaking various tongues should work among their own people just as far as possible.

L. R. Conradi: I simply wish to add

that in our country we see great need of using any one who speaks a foreign language, especially if that language has an affinity to some other. We have taken a number of people from this country who could not even speak German fluently; but after they acquire German, they can soon reach the Bohemians, Hungarians, and Dutch; for these languages are so similar that it takes only a short time to learn them after the German has been mastered. We have a number who can labor with any of these nationalities.

G. F. Haffner: I am heartily in favor of the recommendation; but I would like to call the attention of our conference officers especially to the fact that they ought to encourage our foreign laborers to work among their own people, even if they are not very successful. The principal reason they are not successful in making many converts is because it is difficult to get a good congregation on account of the foreign-speaking people being so scattered, with only a few in a village or neighborhood. I am especially interested in the Germans, of course, and I have met some of our workers who have told me they had begun to work for the English-speaking people because they did not receive encouragement from the conference to work for the Germans; that the conference looked down upon them because they did not have good success among the Germans. For this reason they went out among the English, where they were more successful. One brother told me that he meant to work for the English until the conference men regarded him as a successful laborer. I would like to call the attention of those who are officers of conferences to this matter, so that they will encourage these men, even if they are not so successful, to work among their own nationality. Nevertheless, we find that our German workers have had success, though not quite as much as if they were among the English. I am highly in favor of this recommendation.

R. A. Underwood: The last speaker suggested that the foreign laborers seemed not to have so much success in their own tongue, and so labored among the English. Now, I have noticed some, at least, who, I believe, would have made excellent laborers among their own people if they had stayed with them, but they drifted into the English work, and made poor laborers. I shall be glad to encourage the carrying out of this resolution.

F. C. Gilbert: Though perhaps an American, I shall speak as a foreigner, and especially in behalf of the Jewish people. You will remember that on one occasion, while Paul was holding an open-air meeting, the record says that when they heard him speak in the Hebrew tongue, they gave all the more silence; and it seems to me it is very suggestive as showing the advantage of talking to the people in their own language. I believe that this resolution is a good one, and I hope, when it is passed, it will be carried out.

The resolution was adopted.

Resolution 33 (on Spanish health paper) and Resolution 34 (on a sanitarium magazine quarterly) were adopted.

Resolution 35 (on lengthened nurses' courses) was read. On motion of E. E. Andross, consideration and action were deferred until Friday morning.

Resolution 36 was read, as follows:—

QUALIFIED WORKERS

Whereas, Our field is the world, and the legal requirements for medical qualification in many countries demand a literary and scientific knowledge of a high order, and necessitate a thorough mastery of the medical curriculum; therefore,—

36. *We recommend*, That those qualifying for medical practise secure such preliminary and medical education as is accepted in this country and abroad.

W. A. Ruble: You will notice that this resolution states, "*Whereas*, Our field is the world, and the legal requirements for medical qualification in many countries demand a literary and scientific knowledge of a high order," etc. Many of our young people desire to take the medical course. But in planning for that, they often forget to plan with a view to the possibility of taking up work in a country outside the United States. Some are so anxious to secure a medical degree that they are taking some shorter courses, of possibly two or three years, or, in some instances, of even only a few months, so as to get some kind of a degree. I think this to be deplored, because it is depriving all such of the opportunity of going to some foreign field at some future time. Such persons will find it impossible to practise in any country outside of the United States.

The requirements of medical examiners in foreign lands are such as necessitate the most thorough preparation. For this reason, those students who anticipate being called to practise in any other land, must necessarily take their work in the best of our American universities, in order to meet, in some instances, even the entrance requirements of universities abroad. In these foreign countries, the physician must have legal recognition. When we recommend young men and young women to qualify in a British medical school, and inquire into their preliminary training, we find that usually not one in twenty is prepared to meet the requirements necessary. It is necessary, also, that our medical students take their studies in some school that is recognized by the universities abroad. In view of all these circumstances, I hope that we will not plan to limit the usefulness of those who expect to qualify as physicians, but that we shall raise our sight, in this respect, and aim higher in the medical work.

J. A. Burden: I would like to ask the literal meaning of the phrase, "those qualifying for medical practise."

W. A. Ruble: It means those who shall receive legal permission to practise medicine in these countries.

J. A. Burden: It seems to me that there will be some confusion unless there is something clearer on that point. If we give much heed to what was said yesterday morning from the desk, it seems to me it is going to cause considerable confusion for us to pass this resolution just as it reads. It was stated yesterday that the worldly medical education is to be esteemed less and less by those who are seeking for efficiency in carrying the medical work—whatever that may be. And now if we, by the passing of this resolution, turn the minds of all our young people who are interested in medical work to the thought of securing worldly recognition, it seems to me it will result in confusion. I recognize the point in the resolution, and certainly there seems need for counsel; but

I can not see the harmony between the resolution and the counsel that was given yesterday morning; and I fear there are many others who will find difficulty in harmonizing the resolution with the counsel given.

R. S. Owen: I believe that the Testimonies are calling for something entirely different from that which is outlined in this resolution. I believe they are calling upon us to institute some school that will finally be recognized. This patched-up course of medical instruction—part in our own schools, and part in the schools of the world—will not, I fear, meet the mind of the Lord.

L. R. Conradi: I believe that the Lord wants us to do that which is best for the upbuilding of the work in every country. We are not of the world, but we still live in the world; and we have to reckon with the conditions existing in the world. I have heard some statements made on the floor of the General Conference, intimating that if any young man or woman should visit any outside school, it would be almost as much as heresy. I wish that some of these people could live across the waters—for example, in Germany. We can have no church-schools whatever. The government does not permit it. We have a fine school at Friedensau, and we have in attendance about 160 young people. We are enlarging it, but the government binds us that no person of common school age is allowed to attend. What will we do with such conditions? I remember well that when Sister White was in Europe, we talked with her about this difficulty. She said, "You will have to do the best you can under the circumstances."

Now to-day we have something like 15,000 Sabbath-keepers over there who can not send their children to church-schools. But I am thankful to God that the Lord is powerful enough to keep our youth even there. I am thankful to the Lord that hundreds of these young people are going into the work, and some of them are making good missionaries everywhere. For some lines of work we are compelled to send our young people to the universities there. But while attending these universities, some of our young people have had the greatest influence for good on the teachers in bringing before them the truth, their influence in some cases even leading to the conversion of other students.

I think there is another side to that principle, and that is the experience of the Waldensian youth, of whom "Great Controversy" speaks. As they were sent to the schools, they held up the light, thus bringing the truth to others. So I think we must do the best we can under the circumstances.

R. S. Owen: When we come up to a hard place, it is easy to explain away what God has said. I have not lived in the old country, but God lives there, and he can clear away all the difficulties that confront medical students. I do recognize that the Testimonies state that certain young men who are well grounded in the truth should be recommended to go to these higher schools; and that in these places they will exert a good influence, and may lead others into the truth. But they are to be carefully selected. They should be those who we know are well grounded in the truth. But the majority of those who take up these courses are not well grounded.

D. H. Kress: I think that this recom-

mendation may be misunderstood. We may encourage a great many to go to these worldly medical schools, when the Testimonies state that fewer should be encouraged to take up the study of medicine, while the many should be encouraged to take up medical missionary study as it is taught among our own people.

W. A. Spicer: As the brethren have been discussing this resolution, I have been reading it to see wherein they find the suggestion which they have been discussing. There is nothing said of worldly schools. It simply says that young people should have a thorough training, a good preliminary training, if they intend to take medical work. Why should they not get that training in our schools? The whole resolution might be carried out within our own ranks, if we had a medical school. The whole training may be taken in our own schools, save perhaps the final graduation in medicine. I see no suggestion whatever that leads toward what the brethren have been discussing.

Resolution 36, by vote of the Conference, was adopted.

Resolution 37 (on short missionary course) was read and adopted.

Resolution 38 was read, as follows:—

FIELD WORK FOR NURSES

Whereas, The medical missionary nurses' training course embraces more than routine nursing; therefore,—

38. We recommend, That in each sanitarium the work be so organized that the nurses may have an equivalent to three months' field work a year in the sale of our health literature, visiting the sick, and in giving Bible readings; and that the union and State conferences cooperate in this work, so that at the completion of the nurses' course, these laborers may be employed in regular conference work.

C. McReynolds: I think it well to speak to this just a moment. We passed a recommendation similar to this at our last annual conference meeting (Wisconsin), and have tried it to quite an extent since that time, and we find it very beneficial indeed to the members of our nurses' training-class. We find these workers very excellent help in our mission work and in our meetings.

C. D. M. Williams (Hawaii): I do not think that we can say too much about our nurses taking a Bible course. I have had a little experience in that line out in Honolulu. I find that many come there, and simply go into commercial work. I do not believe that we can afford to train nurses to go into commercial work. They should all be sent out as missionaries.

The question was called, and Resolution 38 was adopted.

VISIT TO PRESIDENT

S. B. Horton: If it is in order, I would like to offer this resolution in reference to the visit to the President that the delegation will make to-day:—

"Resolved, That a deputation be appointed from this Conference to call upon the President of the United States, and to extend the greetings of our people."

The resolution was carried.

ADDRESS TO CZAR OF RUSSIA

J. T. Boettcher (Russia): I would like to offer this resolution, and move its adoption:—

"Resolved, That we express our appreciation of the steps already taken by the government of his majesty, the czar of Russia, in behalf of religious freedom within his realm, and that we request the chairman to appoint a committee from this body to communicate our sentiments to the Russian ambassador at Washington."

This resolution was adopted. Reports were then presented from the Foreign Department of the General Conference, also from the North Pacific Union Conference.

[We have not space for these reports in this number.]

Meeting adjourned.

Thirty-Sixth Meeting

June 3, 9:15 A. M.

H. W. Cottrell in the chair. Prayer was offered by M. B. Miller.

Allen Moon brought before the delegates the name of Dr. George Runck, of the Lake Union Conference, who had been in attendance for some time without being seated, although he was a regularly appointed delegate. Dr. Runck was seated as a delegate.

O. A. Olsen: Mr. Chairman, at our last meeting it was arranged that a committee be appointed by the chair to draft resolutions expressing our appreciation of the action of the government of the czar of Russia regarding the granting of religious liberty; these resolutions to be handed to the Russian ambassador in Washington. As chairman of yesterday's meeting, I appoint J. T. Boettcher, L. R. Conradi, H. J. Loeb sack, W. W. Prescott, and Guy Dail as this committee.

Further Report of the Committee on Nominations

Further reports being called for, the committee on nominations presented the final report. [This report appeared in last week's REVIEW.]

Chairman: We will proceed to the consideration of the regular business, the partial report of the committee on plans and finance.

Discussion of Resolutions

Resolution 39 (on financial policy for ensuing four years) was read. On motion of J. W. Westphal, it was amended by changing the South American Union's appropriation from \$18,000 to \$20,000, the chairman of the committee on plans stating that he believed this change should be made in view of additional laborers appointed to the field.

The question was put, and Resolution 39, as amended, was adopted, making appropriations of \$225,600 to mission fields for regular work during 1909.

\$300,000 FUND

Resolution 40 (on the \$300,000 Fund) was read.

D. C. Babcock: I notice that in Section (b) of this recommendation, it is stated that the balance of the \$300,000 is to be apportioned by the Executive Committee of the General Conference to such fields as stand in greatest need. Now we have not had an opportunity to present the real needs of West Africa yet. We have asked for two thousand dollars for homes in West Africa.

H. H. Votaw: I would like to ask what has governed the apportionment. I no-

tice that Japan, with fifty million inhabitants, has \$50,000, while China, with almost ten times as many people, is given \$100,000. Is there a reason for this?

I. H. Evans: There are certain institutions required in every large field, such as a training-school, a printing-plant, a sanitarium, etc. Now it costs approximately the same to get these institutions started in one place as another. But in China's apportionment as compared with Japan's, we have, in our minds, considered devoting a considerable sum of money for the establishment of homes for the 40 or more families that have been called for.

C. T. Everson: What is the idea of the words "missionary homes"?

H. W. Cottrell: The thought was that some provision must be made for the workers in fields where they are unable to find proper houses to live in.

C. T. Everson: Does the General Conference own such property?

H. W. Cottrell: Yes, they own the houses, and rent them for a nominal sum.

R. A. Underwood: I would like to ask the chairman of the committee to explain to the Conference more about the needs of these homes, especially in China.

I. H. Evans: I think the reports of our missionaries from parts of India, China, Korea, and some parts of Africa are an argument in themselves to show the need of providing suitable homes in which our missionaries can live. Every field has its own difficulties. In some of the port cities in China, you can find very good homes, but the price of rent is so high that a missionary on the salary that we pay, can not afford to rent one of these suitable homes. It would take sometimes his entire salary to pay the rent by the month. Our missionaries have been compelled to seek living quarters in places where the rent is cheap. They have thus often exposed their lives to the bubonic plague, to cholera, and to conditions of malaria and fever and infection. Some have lost their lives, and others have broken down.

It will save the lives of missionaries, it will save the waste of the years spent in getting the language only to be compelled to return to this country because of failing health. I believe there is no line of work that we can take up that will economize the resources of the denomination to the same extent as to see that our missionaries in these unhealthy countries are provided with suitable living quarters at an early date.

L. F. Hansen (of India): I want to say "Amen" to everything Brother Evans has said, and my heart is glad because of this resolution to provide homes for missionaries.

D. U. Hale: Having been in a foreign country [West Africa], I know the inconveniences there. This resolution meets a response in my heart that no other resolution has.

E. W. Farnsworth: I believe it is cheaper to build a cottage on the hillside than to dig a grave in the valley.

D. C. Babcock (of West Africa): When I went to West Africa, I was compelled to locate down in the city. We had a good house. It cost us about \$20 a month; nevertheless, the fever came on us just the same, because of the excessive heat; but as soon as we were enabled to purchase land up on the side of the mountain, and began to erect a mission house, my health began to im-

prove; and from the time we moved into the mission home, nearly three years ago, I have not been troubled with fever. While we have asked for missionaries to come to West Africa, we do not want them until the General Conference is ready to build mission homes for them.

The question was put and Resolution 40 was unanimously carried.

Recommendation 41 was next read by the secretary:—

TEN-CENT-A-WEEK PLAN

41. *We recommend*, That the ten-cent-a-week plan be adopted by our people, and that each conference endeavor to raise no less than this amount for the world-wide work of the General Conference, in addition to the \$300,000 Fund, for foreign institutions and missionary homes; and that the following funds be included as making up the ten-cent-a-week offerings: annual offerings, mid-summer offerings, Sabbath-school offerings, and specific offerings for foreign missions, when not designated for a specific purpose for which no appropriations have been made.

G. B. Thompson: It is easy to pass a recommendation appropriating half a million. I quite understand that all the \$300,000 is not to be raised in one year; but while you have been discussing the resolution, I have been making some figures. To raise half a million dollars a year would be fifteen cents a week for our membership in the United States. I believe that the time has come for us to face the situation, and not settle down to the idea that we must reach merely ten cents a week per member, or fifteen cents; we must put it a great deal higher than that. But this never can be done by the General Conference Executive Committee alone. It never can be done alone by the executive committees of the union or local conferences. Brethren, I believe the time has come when every Seventh-day Adventist minister and Bible worker must get under the load, and lift as never before. The elders and deacons and officers in the local churches must feel that they are under the load just as much, proportionately, as the president of the General Conference.

O. Montgomery: I notice that the appropriation for evangelistic work amounts to \$205,000. I should like to inquire, Is not this ten-cent-a-week plan to be applied on this sum to be raised for evangelistic work? I notice also that the \$300,000 fund is to be raised in four years. That would be raising \$75,000 a year. Have I the right idea?

I. H. Evans: Yes, sir; I think so. But I think you may conclude, because we have said there was to be \$205,000 appropriated to foreign missions, that that included all the general expense of the denomination, and was the amount of money that would be needed for our appropriations. That would be a great error, for we not only have to make these appropriations to the foreign fields, but to meet the whole operating expense of the General Conference, a large sum each year. Besides this, the General Conference has to carry the expense of wives and children whose husbands and parents have died in foreign fields. There is a large amount of expenditure not in this budget at all. My judgment is that the General Conference will have to have, for its administrative work for this year, if we make the appropriations

that are in that budget for 1909 to foreign fields, about \$325,000.

A. G. Daniells: I want to say that I do not think that the appropriation here on this paper is anything like what this denomination ought to expend in the mission fields during the coming year. It simply touches the fringe of it. Now, Mr. Chairman, I want to say further that we have to-day no adequate, no well-defined provision made for meeting these tremendous demands upon us. We have been spending two weeks or more every morning, from six to seven, in the Seminary chapel hearing from the representatives of mission fields regarding the situation and their needs. The presidents of union and local conferences, and the secretaries and treasurers, have met there. We have taken little time to discuss the *ways and means*, but we have taken a great deal of time to discuss the great needs. Now it would be a great calamity, it would be a tremendous mistake, if this Conference were to close without these union and local conference men discussing this question, and propounding and setting on foot here a movement for the provision of adequate funds to meet these great needs that we are facing. The hour, brethren, has come to do that thing. We have not done it as a denomination yet. There must be adequate provision made. It must be definite, certain, and well-defined, or we shall break down in our foreign mission policy. Now that is the truth as I view it. Never in our history have we had such a splendid opportunity to settle this question and to launch something as we have here to-day, this minute. Never has this denomination seen such an auspicious hour for taking hold of this proposition, and arriving at a just and proper and comprehensive arrangement, as we have right here to-day. Now, Mr. Chairman, I want to request that we be allowed to consider Resolution 44 in connection with No. 41, and I want to ask that Elder Robinson be permitted, after the reading of 44, to read a paper to us on the question of an adequate provision for the support of our foreign mission enterprises. I move that Resolution 44 be considered with No. 41.

H. W. Cottrell: This will take precedence to the other motion.

The motion was seconded and carried. Resolution 44 was then read, as follows:—

SHARING CONFERENCE TITHE

Whereas, There is most urgent need of reapers to gather the harvest in the great destitute mission fields; therefore,—

44. *Resolved*, That our local and union conferences be urged to curtail their expenses wherever expedient, and that they be invited to definitely appropriate from one fourth to one third of their total tithe receipts to the support of the work in the regions beyond.

At this point Elder A. T. Robinson, president of the Nebraska Conference, read the paper referred to by Elder Daniells. The paper was a strong appeal to our local conferences to share the tithe with the mission fields, the plan already having met with much favor in Nebraska, resulting in a great increase of the tithe.

Chas. Thompson (Kansas): I might say that I feel perfectly in harmony with the spirit of the resolution. I believe in the doctrine advocated in it, and I am satisfied, from experience, that we shall

be none the poorer (if you allow me the use of this phrase) in our home conferences as a result. I might be permitted to relate a little experience that we had,—not from any desire personally to bring before this body anything that we may have done out in Kansas, but simply because we wish to tell you of an experience that has come to us. At our conference meeting last fall, we proposed giving \$1,000 from our surplus tithe to the General Conference. We thought that about as much as we could do. But the General Conference representatives who were there urged that it be increased, so \$2,000 was voted by the delegates, with the understanding that we would have a full year in which to forward \$1,000 of this amount.

That was in August. At the close of the quarter, September 30, we found we had enough tithe on hand to send \$2,000, and still we had more left than we had at the time of the camp-meeting. After that, the committee thought we might send another \$1,000, making \$3,000. Since that time we have sent another \$1,000, making \$4,000 in all; and we still have more money on hand than we had last fall when we voted the appropriation of \$2,000. I believe that God's system of finances is that as we give, he increases. I am in favor of the resolution.

E. T. Russell (Central Union): I might add in this connection, that two of our conferences have already squared themselves to reach the maximum mentioned in this resolution. They have already pledged themselves to pay one third of their tithe, and I believe other conferences will do the same.

Geo. E. Langdon (Upper Columbia): If this is carried, does it mean that we are first to pay a tithe from the local conference to the General Conference? It has been our custom in the conferences to pay a tithe to the union conference, and sometimes a second tithe.

The Chairman: I understand that local conferences are expected, by this resolution, to pay their tithe to the union, and the unions to the General Conference, and then pay from one fourth to one third of the remainder into the General Conference treasury.

W. H. Thurston (Canadian Union): I believe one reason why we have not received more tithes and offerings, is that our people have not been well instructed in the matter. Many are not paying tithe, and I think, in a measure, at least, this is due to a lack of being instructed and informed regarding the importance of this duty. I believe if our workers, as they go about from church to church, would instruct our people, talk with them, pray with them, many who are not paying tithe to-day would pay it. I believe that every worker, every minister at least, as he goes from church to church, ought to supply himself with one of these maps of the world, hang it up, and study the mission fields with our churches. Our people are a liberal people, and they are willing, and if they are informed properly, there will be money forthcoming.

L. R. Conradi: I am thankful to-day that this resolution does not say that this shall be done merely in the United States. I believe I speak the sentiment in Europe when I say that we are perfectly willing over there to stand shoulder to shoulder with our brethren and our conferences in the United States on this basis. I believe the time has

come for this people, by the strength and Spirit of God, to move forward. I believe the time has come when we should indeed find the words of the prophet Malachi fulfilled, that our treasury will be filled as we believe the promises of God and move onward.

Now, we have a large population in our organized conference territory in Europe. I suppose that in twenty-odd conferences we have a population of something like 150,000,000. Counting our mission field territory, I think our total population is about 535,000,000. I remember the time when some of our smaller conferences could not even support their president, or at least said they could not. After two or three years' work, they agreed to support their president. They were blessed in this, and after awhile took another step,—that of paying a tithe to the union. As the treasury still was filled, they decided to pay another tithe. And still, instead of doubts, difficulties, and deficits they could report a surplus at the end of the year. I am thankful to say to-day that about twenty of our conferences are pledged by their constitution, to pay twenty per cent, or one fifth of their tithe.

I believe that if this resolution is adopted, it will mean \$100,000 more for the mission fields. This work must be done in this generation; it will call for means; God's Spirit is ready to move upon us as we step forward. Why should we not step forward to-day as a people? Let us be careful in our expenses as conferences, as unions, and set the right example before the people; talk courage to them and urge them to be faithful. If we do this, we shall see in a little while what great things God has in store for this people. May the Lord help us at this meeting to take the proper stand.

C. McReynolds (Wisconsin): I think no other resolution presented has interested me more than this; and I think there has been no other resolution that has interested the congregation more. I have observed that in our large camp-meetings, when we strike the question of foreign missions, and this message to the world in this generation, there is no other question that so interests the people. I am heartily in favor of this resolution.

Wm. Covert (Northern Illinois): I believe that our own souls, in a measure, depend upon the things that are involved in this resolution. I believe that many of our people are allowing themselves to pass along in unfaithfulness in this matter. I have thought that if our workers would be more faithful in teaching the subject of tithing and the financial responsibility that rests upon those who make the profession that we do, we would see better results.

J. N. Anderson (China): I want to say that I regard these as splendid resolutions; and, while we in foreign fields have the utmost confidence that you will always support us, that you will raise the money somehow, yet I can see that when the foreign workers in the field see this Conference pledge itself to do as we recommend in these resolutions, it will prove a great inspiration, a great uplift, to our workers over in those great fields. I am glad to see these resolutions brought in here, and to see them spoken to with so much enthusiasm.

R. A. Underwood: I would like to

speak to both resolutions. The first one (41)—I hope that no one will get an idea, if No. 44 is adopted, that we can let go of the idea of making gifts to missions equivalent to an average of ten cents per week. We must press this, urge it, and it will require a continuous effort on our part to keep it before our brethren. If all in the United States had given ten cents a week during the past year, we would have raised \$338,000. A few have reached that point, but many have not. Now I believe that we should make a strong effort in all our conferences to get our brethren to actually carry out the ten-cent-a-week plan.

A. G. Daniells: The report of the *American Grocer* is reliable, and it says that there is spent in the United States an average of \$16 for every person for alcoholic drinks. With our membership, it would make over a million dollars that we save by not using alcoholic drinks. For tobacco, the average is \$11.57, making an average of over a million dollars saved by our ninety thousand people. On theaters it is estimated that there is spent an average of \$1.21; so we save a hundred thousand on that; on patent medicines, \$6.92, making our saving \$82,000; on jewelry, \$.73, our saving \$65,000. The total for these and two or three other items, is an average of \$33.66, or a total saved to our people, by not using them, of over \$3,000,000.

R. A. Underwood: I see that home unions, in Canada and the South, call for appropriations. I believe these ought as soon as possible to raise their tithe so that these calls would not have to be met.

E. E. Andross (Southern California): I wish to record myself as being heartily in favor of this resolution. We oftentimes say that our field is the world; but I have just been noticing the statistics, and in the United States last year there was raised \$797,990 in tithe. Of this amount \$105,706 was appropriated to fields outside of the United States. \$170,866 was raised by offerings for the foreign mission work. The Sabbath-school offerings in the United States amounted to \$67,871 for missions; or a total to the foreign work of \$344,443. Now this amount was used to carry this gospel to fields outside the United States. But the population in this country is altogether disproportionate to the amount of money expended here in the United States. Of the \$797,990 tithe raised in the United States, over \$600,000 was expended in this country. It seems to me that we will not reach the ideal until we include the whole world in the use of the tithe. Let all the world share it.

O. A. Olsen: We have had very many interesting features in this Conference. Our souls have been thrilled with the reports that have come from all parts of the field; and I suppose we were all thrilled when we saw this report of the finance committee. Now I think this meeting is one of the most interesting of them all. It is the response from the home field to the calls for help. Brethren, this looks much like the loud cry of the third angel's message. Australia will be with you in every forward move. We thank you for the appropriations for the Australasian field.

C. H. Keslake: I wish to say just a word with reference to the matter of Sabbath-school offerings. I represent Newfoundland, a territory of 42,000

square miles, with a population of only 225,000. The constituency of Sabbath-keepers there numbers about fifty; but we are a factor in this work. We have adopted the plan of bringing birthday thank-offerings in our Sabbath-school. Both the old and the young have taken hold of it with enthusiasm, and our Sabbath-school offerings have increased quite materially.

Andrew Nelson (Oklahoma): It has been said that when resolutions are passed, they become a dead letter. As far as the Oklahoma Conference is concerned, we propose as a conference to carry out this resolution, both in the ten-cent-a-week plan and also in regard to appropriating from the tithe.

E. K. Slade (East Michigan): I am much pleased with Recommendations 41 and 44. I believe that as ministers and as conference workers, we have given too little attention to the ten-cent-a-week plan. We have the inspired Word that it is God's purpose that there shall be systematic giving.

J. W. Lair: As you all know, Colorado has already adopted this plan. I believe this is a move in the right direction. I believe that every conference ought to adopt such a system.

G. E. Langdon: I believe this resolution is good. We ought to pass it, but its reading is not clear as to whether the conference is to first pay a tithe to the union before making division of the total tithe.

I. H. Evans: This proposition was discussed by the committee on finance, but they suggested it was not necessary to state that—because it was understood everywhere, and should be understood—the conference tithe goes first to the union conference, and from the union to the General.

W. A. Spicer: I move, as an amendment, that we insert after the words, "total tithe receipts," the words, "after taking out the tithe to the union and the General Conference."

The amendment was carried.

I. H. Evans (securing permission to introduce a resolution): I would move, Mr. Chairman, the following amendments to the constitution:—

To amend Article III, Section 3, Sub-head (b), by inserting after the words, "General Conference," third line, the words, "and superintendents of work among the various foreign-speaking peoples in the United States."

To amend Article V, Section 6, by adding after the words, "presidents of union conferences," the words, "or superintendents of union mission fields."

Both amendments were adopted unanimously.

W. T. Bartlett: I would like to move that in Article V, Section 6, where it reads, "election of officers and executive committee," it be made to read "election of officers," leaving out "and executive committee," in order to conform with Article IV, Section 2.

The amendment was adopted.

Motion to adjourn was made and carried.

Thirty-Seventh Meeting

June 3, 3 P. M.

H. W. Cottrell in the chair. Prayer was offered by S. G. Haughey.

Reports of committees being called for, the committee on the deputation to see the President of the United States

reported through its chairman, Elder K. C. Russell. He stated that the deputation was received by the President. Elder S. B. Horton introduced Elder G. A. Irwin as spokesman for the delegation. Elder Irwin presented the address adopted by the Conference, engrossed on parchment. The address is as follows:—

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1, 1909.
The Honorable William Howard Taft,
President of the United States.

SIR: We have the honor to wait upon you as a deputation from the World's Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, now in session at Takoma Park, composed of three hundred and thirty delegates from six continents and the islands of the sea.

We desire to express to you our appreciation of the blessings of liberty, both civil and religious, preserved by the founders of this republic, and transmitted by their successors to the present generation.

We acknowledge God as the Supreme Ruler of the universe, and the duly authorized officers of state as his ministers for the preservation of the social order.

We affirm our confidence in the eternal principles of justice and righteousness, taught in the gospel, as the foundation of all permanent forms of government.

We heartily desire the peace and prosperity of both the church and the state during your administration, and pray that the blessing of heaven may attend your efforts to this end.

Signed by the officers and 125 others.
In presenting the address, Elder Irwin said:—

"As vice-president of the North American division of the World's Conference of Seventh-day Adventists now in session at Takoma Park, Md., and because I am a Buckeye by birth and education, and a veteran soldier from the great State of Ohio, I have been accorded the honor of heading this deputation and presenting to your Excellency this brief address containing the sentiments and greetings of our people throughout the world. I wish you a peaceful and prosperous administration."

The President replied:—

"Doctor, I am very glad to meet you and your coreligionists. I am glad to meet them here and to welcome them to Washington. I have no doubt that your Conference has led to satisfactory results, and that your aims are high, and that you are entitled, like all the rest of us, to worship God in the way that seems best to your conscience, and under our Constitution everybody figures on an equality in that regard."

The President shook hands with each member of the delegation.

Discussion of Resolutions Continued

Chairman: When we adjourned this morning, we were in the midst of a discussion of Resolutions 41 and 44, the former relating to the ten-cent-a-week plan and the appropriations for missions, and the latter recommending that conferences share their tithe with the mission fields.

R. F. Andrews: In Resolution 41 the statement is made, "That our local and union conferences be urged to curtail their expenses." It seems to me, it will be better to get up a little higher in the stream if you want to catch the whole

run of the water. I have known many men who had only seven or eight dollars a week to live on; in a few years they received higher wages; and they put just as much into the cause when they received small wages as when they had more. It is because they do not curtail expenses. I believe we ought to be careful upon these points. I am heartily in favor of these resolutions.

G. F. Haffner: I do not believe it is right for a man to withhold his tithe, but, nevertheless, it is a fact that some are withholding it. When I was on my way to this Conference, I visited a family who paid \$500 back tithe, which they had been withholding for years for certain reasons. But they were finally convinced that this was not right. I believe this action will cause our people to pay their tithe more faithfully.

H. G. Thurston (Arizona): I favor this recommendation, and I am glad to unite in the enthusiasm that is manifested here. But I believe there is one point that we might well consider. If the mission conferences that are not self-supporting shall send a third of their tithe, they must receive more appropriations from their union conferences. I should like some light in regard to this.

B. F. Kneeland (New Jersey): There are conferences, especially in the Eastern States, which have large cities and mission fields, and their work is not self-supporting. They have to receive appropriations from the union conference or from the General. I believe in raising funds for missions. Our conference last year raised an average of about twelve and one-half cents a week.

But if we are to divide our tithe, which is recommended in this resolution, we shall need more appropriations from other funds. I should like to see some provision made so that we can go home and carry out Resolution 44. I expect to vote for Resolution 41, on the ten-cent-a-week plan; for I know it can be carried out.

It was moved to amend by making Resolution 44 read, "and that self-supporting conferences be invited to appropriate from one fourth to one third," etc.

The amendment was seconded, and discussed by various speakers, all in harmony with the idea, but desiring to have it worded so that weak conferences, unable to meet the recommendation, would not be brought into embarrassment. It was explained that this was not a matter of compulsion, and that conferences must be left to act conscientiously, and by their own judgment.

The question was called on the amendment, which was lost.

Discussion upon the resolution was continued.

M. C. Wilcox: I would like to say a few words. I am not a conference president, but I have been much associated with conference committees. I am in favor of the resolution. I believe it is one of the most vital resolutions that has come before this entire body. I believe that it means more to us as conferences, and as a people, than any other resolution that has come before us.

I think we ought to mention, in connection with this, another thought that has been before us in this Conference, and that is this: not only ought there to come a division of funds, but there must come a division of laborers. Some of our conferences, which find their tithe whittled down so that they do not know

how to use it, can solve that problem by saying, "Take the very best of our laborers, and send them with the tithe." That is what we want to see, and I will tell you that in the carrying out of the spirit of this resolution, God will develop laborers much faster than he has been doing in years in the past.

J. A. Burden: I feel intensely interested in this. Nothing has so rejoiced my heart in this meeting as the reports from the foreign fields, and the present move to strengthen the foreign fields. It seems to me that we need to learn some of the lessons taught to Israel. They camped when the cloud settled. When the cloud moved, they all moved. The cloud certainly is moving into the regions beyond.

Allen Moon: I firmly believe that if our hearts are filled with a love for this work, we can accomplish more with two thirds of labor in our conferences than we are now accomplishing. It is not that we have not a love for the work. But when we take hold of this work in the way proposed, I believe the Lord will bless the work that we do in greater measure.

The Secretary: Brother Corliss has suggested a transfer of phrase only, which smooths the wording of the resolution, making it read:—

Resolved, That our local and union conferences be urged to curtail their expenses wherever expedient, and that they be invited to definitely appropriate to the support of the work in the regions beyond, from one fourth to one third of their total tithe receipts, after taking out the tithe to the union conference and the General Conference.

The question was put, and Resolutions 41 and 44 were adopted unanimously. At the suggestion of E. E. Andross, a rising vote was taken, first of the delegates, then of the entire congregation.

A. G. Daniells: I did not want to take the time of the delegates to speak on the resolution; but I would like to call your attention now to the blessing that may come from this. The tithe in the United States is about \$800,000. While we have been discussing the question, I have run over what we call self-supporting conferences, and I find fifteen of these conferences pay a tithe of \$500,000. Now if these conferences pay one third of their tithe, after the tithe has been taken out, it will come to about \$150,000.

I have taken the tithes of these conferences for 1903 and 1908, and I find that the increase during the five years has been \$147,000. So after giving to the mission fields the one third, they will still have left as much in their conferences for their work as they had five years ago.

A. T. Robinson: If you count the continued increase for the next five years, you will have more to add.

A. G. Daniells: Did we not think five years ago that we had enough for our general operations? Nebraska did, for I visited the field at the time, in 1902, and they had about \$7,000 surplus. The conference then voted \$2,500 to missions. At that time the tithe was \$22,000; now it is \$34,000. It has increased \$12,000 in five years. They had enough then, and what they had then is enough to-day; and the \$12,000 increase can go to the missions, and not cripple the conference a particle. And that argument is true, in varying degree, of all the fifteen conferences. Here is one conference in which the tithe for 1908 is \$21,000 more

than it was in 1903. In 1903 that conference had \$45,000, and not more than a million inhabitants. What can be done with the \$21,000 that has been gained?—Send it on to missions.

Our tithe in this country is not, in many of our States, a full tithe. The average tithe for the United States is \$12.26. That is not a tithe, and we all know it. Some time ago I figured out the average wage of fifteen different classes, and on a conservative basis, it comes to over \$20 a year. We are paying only two-thirds of that, \$12.26.

Now our tithe is \$800,000. Let us spring that tithe to its true place, on a conservative reckoning, and we have added over \$400,000 to our tithe in this country. I believe if something of the earnestness of these conference presidents and ministers can come to our people, to spring them to a full tithe, we shall soon have our tithe increased a half a million, all of which can go into the mission fields. And when that is done, it will seem that we are in the loud cry of the message, surely.

I pray the Lord to let his rich blessing rest upon us in the step we have taken. With Elder Wilcox, I believe that this is the most important resolution we have passed in this Conference. I believe it is worth this Conference to come here and study this great problem, as we have, and deliberately take the step we have. And I hope that our conference presidents will go back with the earnest determination to see that, just as far as possible with consistency, their conferences will send one third of the tithe during the coming year to the mission fields.

Resolution 42 was read, as follows:—

REMITTING FUNDS

42. *We recommend*, That our people be encouraged to send their offerings to missions through their local church treasuries, rather than to forward donations direct to missions or to individuals; and that isolated believers remit their offerings to missions through their state conference or mission field treasury.

The resolution was adopted.

Resolution 43 was read, as follows:—

43. *We recommend*, That all funds be passed from the respective treasurers through the regular channels monthly.

G. F. Haffner: I would like to ask a question; that is, whether all the funds that we raise are included in this. For instance, in the German work we have a fund called the German Mission Fund that is kept in our paper, and the people send their money to the paper and the paper receives it, or the International Association in College View. Is this included in the money that should go in the regular channel?

H. W. Cottrell: I want to ask you if you do not think it would throw us all into confusion if we paid no attention to the local treasurer of the conference.

G. F. Haffner: I believe in system, but should our money go that way? Can not the International Association be also a regular channel? or is there only one regular channel?

Chris Juhl: I am somewhat opposed to this resolution, on this ground that it works too slowly. It says that all funds be forwarded through the regular channels. When would the parties get the money? We have from time to time had complaints from those that gave money, and also from those that re-

ceived it. It was months before they got their money.

R. A. Underwood: The last speaker indicates that it stops at the union. But we have traced that from the union, and we find it at the headquarters here. All the funds that come into our union go out every month. And it goes on to the General Conference. Now, the treasurer of the General Conference has been away nine months in the year, and here and there, and I hope that the present administration will give authority to the man that sits at the desk to see that the funds that are labeled will reach their destination in proper time.

G. A. Irwin: While I am a firm believer in the regular channels and in order and system in our work, I am also quite thoroughly convinced that there is a reform that is needed along the very line of this resolution. Some of our people are coming to speak of the regular channels in rather a slighting way, and some are taking a short cut, going across, ignoring the general channels. I believe there is a reform needed in our system. While believing in the general channels, in the organized way of handling our funds, I know from experience that there is unnecessary delay, and it does not all occur in the General Conference Office. Last year I was connected with the work in the South. We had a collection for the colored work in October. I was here in Washington the first of January, and the brethren in charge in the South wrote asking me to look up the matter, and see that the funds were sent on. I went to see the sub-treasurer, Brother McNeill, — Brother Evans was in China — and he opened up the books, and showed me what had come in and was ready to pass on; and he did pass it on. But what I want especially to emphasize is this, that a great deal of our funds that should go promptly, is delayed in the local treasuries. Now I personally knew what had been given at the Sanitarium church here. I asked Brother McNeill how much had been paid in from the Sanitarium church. He said, "I have not received a penny." That collection was taken in October, and this was the middle of January. That money was still in the hands of the church treasurer. I found the same thing existed in the Takoma Park Church. So I am not here to defend the general treasury, because I do not know that the insinuation is correct that it lodges there. I am inclined to think that it does not; but I do know from these two instances at least, that funds do stay in the local treasury a great deal longer than there is any need of. One of the treasurers said, "Well, I was holding it back, thinking there might be a dollar or two more paid in," and the other said the same thing. Now this resolution says monthly, and that would be a decided improvement over the condition I have brought to your attention.

J. A. Burden: I feel there is some need for emphasizing this matter. I have run across the question in Sabbath-schools and churches this last year. In one case, a brother had \$500 that he wanted to go to some of the fields. He did not want it to be sent through the Conference, because he did not know when it would get to the field. We have got to work carefully in order that the people may be convinced that this money

is forwarded to the fields more quickly.

Morris Lukens: It seems to me that this resolution is to correct the very troubles which some of the workers have spoken of. I am glad that the resolution states, "through the regular channels." I believe it ought to be stated so emphatically that every one in our conferences will understand it. Some of the people in the South have gone up into our Northern conferences, collecting money, and urging the people to give toward certain purposes; and in many cases our conferences do not know where the money is to be used. Only a few weeks ago a young man came into our conference collecting money for one of the schools of the South. He may have had authority to do so, but we did not know what the money was used for. I therefore hope it will be made so emphatic that every one of our people in the conference will so see the need of sending their money through the regular channels that we may know just what the money is used for, not only that every conference may know what is sent out of the conference, but also that it is sent in the right way.

C. M. Everest: I have observed one thing that hinders the money going promptly to the sources for which it is intended, and that is the lack of directions to go along with the money. It hinders especially when it comes to the General Conference, for they do not know just where the money is intended for. One speaker has figured out that it takes three months for the money to get through to its destination. As I understand it, a local treasurer sends it to the local conference treasurer at the close of the month. Then the conference treasurer sends it to the union treasurer during the first ten days of the next month, and the union conference treasurer remits it to the General treasurer by the tenth. Now we do not have it lying in our treasury beyond that time, if all send it in on time. I believe every church treasurer, these ministers, and other workers, should be careful in giving instruction as to how to send the money, and in giving full directions when it is sent.

C. S. Longacre: I would like to amend this resolution as follows: "*We recommend*, That all our people be encouraged to pay their tithes and offerings weekly, and that all regular funds be passed from the respective treasuries through the regular channels monthly, and that special funds be forwarded immediately."

The motion was seconded.

C. S. Longacre: I know that many of our people pay their tithe only quarterly, and if they were encouraged to pay their tithe weekly or monthly, according to their income or salary, I believe it would greatly increase our offerings and tithes. I know of one experience in a church where we introduced the system of paying weekly. It increased the tithe \$150 the first quarter, \$175 the second quarter, and nearly \$250 the third quarter.

I. H. Evans: I do not believe we can improve upon the weekly envelope plan. This resolution only purports to instruct the treasurers to forward the funds in their possession to the next treasury every month. In this way a continual stream is kept going, and if all will work to it, I think we shall have as good a

system as we can have, taking into consideration our scattered membership.

J. O. Corliss: It is to be greatly regretted that our people should attempt to take what has been termed a "short cut." One brother said that he knew of a case where a brother had sent \$500 direct to a mission field, instead of through regular channels. Not only was that money lost sight of in the local conference, but they had no knowledge of it in any of our offices. Such a course is injustice to our foreign fields, because when money is thus sent to the foreign fields, and there is no record of it in the local, union, or General Conferences, that field receives \$500, or whatever the amount may be, in addition to the appropriation made by the General Conference.

A. J. Breed: I am in sympathy with the move of sending the money through the regular channels, but there is a little circumstance connected with our work in the Northwest that I would like to relate. Missionaries sometimes write home, and state certain needs, and say that they would like to have some of our brethren go to work and raise a little fund to supply them. I have in mind Brother J. C. Rogers in Africa, who wrote home, and stated that if the brethren felt free, he would like to have some money to supply some windows which were very much needed. The money was raised, and went through the regular channels, and it has never reached him. Another case has arisen where money raised for a certain mission field is held in the hands of the treasurer for fear that it will not reach its destination. That is what we have to meet in the field. If this matter can be straightened out, we would like to have it done.

J. V. Willson (South Africa): I would like to say the appropriation for the windows came through in the regular way, and I myself forwarded it to Brother Rogers from South Africa.

W. A. Spicer: This is just what I expected to hear from South Africa, and, brethren, again and again, as complaints have been made, we have traced them up, and found the money went through. A mistake in bookkeeping may now and then easily occur in handling a half-million dollars a year; but I have never yet gone after a sum but that I would find it somewhere moving on to the field. Now, it takes a little time for money to get through the State treasury and union treasury to the general treasury. As secretary of the Mission Board, I am anxious to have that money go on, and not get stuck anywhere; but for my part, I do not want to do without any of these sub-treasuries. These sub-treasuries make possible a steady volume of funds flowing toward the field. But if every individual undertook to supply a want as he saw it, it would be just like trying to provision an army out in the field by allowing every family at home to send whatever they thought best. It would bring disaster. Our funds are handled by men who are willing to give their lives to render true account for that which they do. I believe our brethren in the fields and in the conferences know that every dollar they give for missions will be handled by men conscientiously. I do not know of anything that frightens me more than to hear people talk about money being interrupted from flowing into the mission fields. Our many workers out in the field must have their money regularly.

Their very lives depend upon it. We could do nothing without a regular system and a regular channel by which the money is to keep going on in a steady flow.

J. N. Anderson (China): Speaking as a representative from the other end—the mission field—and from my own personal experience, I would say that these regular channels constitute the shortest and the safest course to reach those fields. I would like to say, further, that while some of these special calls may be all right, I think that in some cases they might well wait, even if it does take a little longer time to get the funds through the regular channels. In our field, at least, all the work that needs financing is properly attended to by the workers in the field; and if any worker is in special stress, he can always find relief by appealing to the mission management. He does not need to appeal directly to his friends in the home land, as a rule. So I think that the best and safest and shortest way of carrying on work in foreign fields, is to send all remittances through these regular channels. I might say, further, some things about dealing with special interests in foreign fields; but we may have something further on this point later, when there will be opportunity to say more.

J. W. Westphal (South America): As a representative of a mission field, I should not want to be dependent upon these irregular and spasmodic gifts that come direct. I feel that I want to be able to depend upon something that is regular and steady, because without this we can not exist in the mission field.

D. C. Babcock (West Africa): I have not had very much to say in this Conference, but I am much interested in this question before us now. Quite often we receive letters from America, mentioning certain sums of money that have been raised for the work in our field, and invariably I have directed that those individuals forward that money to the Mission Board; and I have never had any reason to believe but that those funds found their proper place. There have been only one or two instances where small amounts have failed to reach us, and I have no doubt but that these will come in due time.

G. F. Haffner: The question I raised has not been answered yet. I will restate it here: Our German brethren believe in this general principle of sending means through the regular channels, and they are sending in their regular funds through the regular channels,—that is, the mission funds. But the question I raised is concerning little funds that we are raising in behalf of the German work.

The Chairman: I should think that such details as this could be fixed up later.

I. H. Evans: I would like to say just a word, Mr. Chairman, in regard to the regular channels. Now it would be out of the question for us to think that in the handling and transmission of several hundred thousand dollars in a year, from a postage-stamp up to a large donation, that sometime, somewhere, an offering would not be passed on as promptly to a field as the donor could well wish. We would have to grant that, to start with; and I do not suppose there is a conference here, or a union conference, and I am sure not the General Conference, that would wish to argue that every item that has ever entered its treasury, was

passed out of that treasury for the specific purpose for which it was contributed, properly labeled, within a month.

But now, I think, instead of looking at the matter from that standpoint, we ought to take a broader view of the situation, and determine whether the channels that we are operating through, are as good as the ones that are being suggested, or whether they are not.

Now I remember a case of a very severe criticism that came to my notice a little over a year ago. The president of one of our conferences, which had been contributing very liberally, wrote me a letter, and said that he had a letter from a mission field where they were supporting a worker, that the money had not been transmitted. I was greatly surprised, but glad to look it up, and I found that the man who had written the letter to the president of this conference, had not carefully investigated the matter. He had written from memory, and instead of the money not having been sent, it had been invariably sent; and I found seven letters where the office of the foreign field has acknowledged the receipt of the money sent on at different times.

Now sometimes we make careless statements, and those statements convey wrong impressions, and people jump at conclusions.

The finance committee has to-day placed before this audience a budget. It aggregates \$200,000, and, as I have said before, you would have to add \$150,000 to this, to have the total expense of our general work for this coming year. How is that large appropriation to be met? If every man in the denomination chooses to send his money direct, how is the distribution to be equalized, and each field receive the amount it ought to have, without either a surplus or a deficit? For instance, you say you prefer to send your money direct to China, rather than through the regular channels. To whom are you going to send it? To Brother Anderson? or Dr. Miller? or Brother Westrup? or Brother Allum? or Dr. Selmon? "Why," you would say, "I will send it to those whom I know the best." Very well; supposing we all do that. Now there are men in China whom we have never met, and with whose names we may not be familiar; and some of these have a very small constituency of friends in this country. Who are likely to remit to them? And what would be the consequence? Those poor men, faithful though they may be, would starve for want of means to provide necessary food; while those men who have many friends and sympathizers in the home land, would have a surplus. On the one hand, you would create suffering, poverty, deprivation, and even starvation; on the other hand, you would create waste, extravagance, and independence. I know of individuals who have taken it upon themselves to send money direct to mission fields, and those men who received these funds have become insubordinate to the Mission Board. They declared their independence of the Board, and would not have anything to do with it so far as receiving suggestions; but they demanded their salary right along, to the last dollar, in addition to the money they received through private sources. Now do you think that is the way to finance our work?

The Mission Board wishes to anticipate and to meet every need in the whole

world-wide work, for which we are responsible. Every year the committees in our mission fields are instructed, that, before asking for appropriations, they shall carefully calculate all probable expenditures, and try to anticipate their needs for the year to come. Our men stationed in various localities send in a budget to their superintendent, who passes the summary of the needs of his field to the home board. Then the Mission Board meets and makes an appropriation to cover the needs.

Now if an individual, after having had his needs covered by this appropriation from the Board, receives a remittance for some specific purpose, and we have already met it, is it not right for the Mission Board to use that money in reimbursing the treasury, instead of passing the amount on a second time to the one who has already received sufficient money for the work that he is contemplating doing?

So, my friends, about ninety per cent of the criticisms that have been reported to us, when sifted, are found to have no foundation in fact. But that is not saying that sometimes we do not miss the mark.

Why are not all funds transmitted promptly?—I will tell you: If we had all the money needed for these mission fields, these funds would all be sent on, every month. But with an empty treasury, with three hundred men and their families whose living is dependent on our meeting their needs regularly, we have made a rule in our office that we will send, above all things else, enough money to every field in this world, to give our workers a living. When we have done that, then just as soon as we can get together enough cash to cover the amount of these specific donations that have come in, for such things as have not been covered by the appropriations, we forward them on at once.

Brethren, if we do not support our ever-widening mission work through our God-given organization, which has provided for regularly appointed channels through which means shall come in and be passed on to the laborers in the field, what will our poor men do in these foreign lands, where they are not surrounded by friends, and where, if they do not receive their remittances promptly, they face hunger and disease and death? They can not fall back upon their credit, as can many who live in the home land. If you fail of keeping open these divinely appointed agencies for supplying these men with the funds necessary, you will simply drive the missionaries into the grave; you will ruin their health and cause them to lose their lives. Our duty is to stand by these self-sacrificing workers, and send to every man his money every month in the year, if it is possible to get the means. And the Mission Board has been so intent on that thing, that it has borrowed as high as \$40,000 in order to have our missionaries receive their monthly instalments, and not suffer lack.

By this statement, you will know what I mean when I say that the Mission Board does not always have funds so that it can invariably take these special donations and pass them on to the field within the month; but it seems to me, brethren, that it is the imperative duty of every man in this denomination either to give money, so that these appropriations can be met, or else to tolerate the unfortunate condition that we are some-

times compelled to place ourselves in, namely, to take a fund that is labeled specifically, and use it temporarily for the support and maintenance of the workers in the field, until such time as we can catch up, and get sufficient funds into the treasury so as to be able to send money on without depriving the workers of the necessities of life.

A. J. Breed: I just wanted to say that I think if the question I raised brought out this explanation, I am glad I raised it. I think this matter ought to go into the REVIEW, and be read by all our people. I am glad that the situation has been so fully explained by Brother Evans.

Question was called on the substitute for Resolution 43, and the motion carried.

Question was next called on the report. That also carried.

A further report of the committee on plans and finance was read, as follows:—

Further Partial Report of the Committee on Plans and Finance

61. *We recommend*, That all State conferences and mission fields give thorough attention to the organizing and carrying on of the home tract and missionary work in churches, companies, and by isolated members, and that the home work, thus organized, be made the basis both organically and educationally for the upbuilding of all lines of the publishing work.

62. *We recommend*, That in the varied lines of our home missionary and publishing work, we recognize a progressive system of education and practical training; beginning with mailing papers, loaning tracts and books, and selling periodicals and forty-per-cent books in the vicinity of the church, and advancing, step by step, to the systematic sale of periodicals in the great cities, and to the sale of regular subscription books; and that all these have as their object the training of workers for all departments of Christian service in the world-wide field.

63. *We recommend*, That a field missionary secretary be appointed in each local conference to take general supervision of the home tract and missionary and periodical work; that he be assisted energetically by every officer and employee of the conference; and that he devote his entire time to this work where consistent.

64. *We recommend*, That each conference take full charge of the work of canvassers for periodicals in their respective territories by,—

(a) The selection and training of workers for periodicals.

(b) The assigning of territory.

(c) The adoption of a general reporting system.

Meeting adjourned.

Thirty-Eighth Meeting

June 4, 6 A. M.

L. R. Conradi occupied the chair. Prayer by Elder J. C. Raft, of the Scandinavian Union. W. T. Bartlett was chosen secretary pro tem.

Resolution 45, authorizing the application of five per cent of general funds to General Conference Association and General Conference Corporation indebtedness, was read.

This resolution was carried.

Resolutions 46 and 47 (on Sabbath-school offerings) were read, and carried without discussion.

On motion of H. W. Cottrell, it was voted to defer action on Resolution 48 (paper for the blind) until such time as Brother Miller, editor of *The Christian Record*, could be present.

Resolutions 49 and 50 (on Missionary Volunteer Department) were read, and carried by vote.

Resolutions 51 and 52 were read and adopted.

The secretary read Resolution 53 (on a series of doctrinal lessons for the youth), and it was adopted.

Resolutions 54 and 55 were read and adopted without discussion.

Resolution 56 (on junior work) was adopted.

A. G. Daniells: I would like to make one word of explanation. Some may not see any reason for having these details regarding the young people's work brought in here. I would call attention to this fact, that as each department has been organized, we have, to a greater or less extent, gone over the ground of the basis of its operation, and taken action upon it in detail. I think you will remember that when the Medical Department was launched four years ago, there was presented a list of recommendations, and we studied the details of the plan of operation. We went into the matter thoroughly, to get before us, and before the whole denomination, the basis of operation. I presume that is why this has been brought before us. The same was done with the publishing work six years ago. This lays the foundation for the general plan of operation, and then as we get experience in our work from year to year, we can adjust this.

Recommendation 57 (on camp-meeting work for youth) was carried.

Resolution 58 (on Foreign Seminary scholarship fund) was read.

A. G. Daniells: I would like to say just a word with reference to this fund and what it means. When the decision was made to change the college into what it is now, we began to put forth efforts to get into this school the persons it was created to help. There are young people all about who volunteer to go to foreign fields. Their hearts turn in that direction. Some of them have not had great educational advantages. Others have finished their work in our academies and colleges. They do not expect to go to school any more.

Some of these the Mission Board accepts, and advises to come here. They are often without funds. They have strained every point for three or four years, perhaps, to get through the school they have been attending. They are now ready to go abroad, with the exception of a brief specific preparation. Now what shall we do when a candidate has not the money to get the needed preparation? With the tremendous demands from China, Japan, India, and Africa for young people who have accustomed themselves to labor, who have disciplined minds, who give promise of ability to grasp the languages and perfect themselves in their work,—with these demands upon us, I have felt for two years tremendous pressure over this thing; and have urged that something be done to give possible candidates some advantage here in the school to get through quickly, and so pass on to the fields beyond.

I am personally responsible for this

scholarship fund, if any blame is to be put on anybody, and I have heard some criticism of it. While I was studying and trying to consider every kind of proposition, the thought came to me: Now these volunteers for missions are young people from schools, principally, and they are going out as young people. Why not get the Missionary Volunteer societies to work for scholarships, or shares in scholarships, to provide a fund to help these young men and young women to get out into the fields?

Some have thought we were raising money to deposit with the Seminary, that they might have a big fund here to help them out. But this fund does not touch the Seminary. We can fill this Seminary full and running over without doing that thing at all. In fact, the Seminary makes a discount for the person having a scholarship. It is no advantage to the Seminary in a financial way, as such, except in this: If the Seminary does just what it is designed to do, gets the persons that the mission field should have, and who are prepared to take this course, it enables us to fill up quickly, and so operate to better advantage; but I want to tell our friends who have schools in other parts of the country, and emphasize it, that this fund is not for the Seminary. Scholarships are assigned by the Missionary Volunteer Society and the General Conference Committee in counsel with the president of the Seminary. This fund is not for the individual who receives it, either. It is for the millions of people in the mission fields calling for young men and young women.

H. M. Hiatt (Kansas): I can answer for our conference, that at first we were asked to raise two scholarships. Later, as a strong conference, we were asked to do more than that. Our conference raised two, and sent in three hundred dollars. Later we agreed to raise another scholarship.

By vote of the Conference, Resolution 58, as amended, was adopted.

Resolution 59, by vote, was adopted.

Resolution 60, by vote, was adopted. Conference adjourned.

Thirty-Ninth Meeting

June 4, 9:15 A. M.

L. R. Conradi called the meeting to order, but at once requested H. W. Cottrell to take the chair. Prayer was offered by S. N. Haskell.

H. W. Cottrell: I now call attention to Resolution 48, upon which action was deferred until a later meeting, when Brother Miller, editor of the *Christian Record*, should be present. He is now present.

It was moved to take up the consideration of the resolution, which was read, as follows:—

PAPER FOR THE BLIND

Whereas, There are about 80,000 blind persons in the United States and Canada; and,—

Whereas, There is being published by our people a paper for the blind, known as the *Christian Record*, at College View, Neb., containing the message of present truth; therefore,—

48. *We recommend*, That our union and local conferences endeavor in their respective territories to place the *Christian Record* in the hands of such blind persons as understand the systems used in its publication.

C. N. Miller: We are publishing nearly 2,000 copies of our paper monthly, sending them to the readers of the two systems, American Braille and New York Point, throughout the United States and Canada, and to Great Britain. The magazine comprehends the truth in all its phases.

The present truth must go to the hundreds of these people who are sitting not only in physical darkness, but in spiritual darkness as well. Our magazine is to search out these people. The time is coming when we shall print not only in the American Braille and New York Point, which are used in this country and the Dominion of Canada, but we have received one order from the British Isles for 150 copies in the English Braille.

We are endeavoring to take up also the printing of books, pamphlets, and tracts on present truth. We have a free-circulating library, loaning these books, magazines, and tracts, to blind people in all the world, and having them returned, so that we may loan them to others. The economy of presenting the truth to these people in this manner is at once seen.

The price of this magazine is two dollars a year. The management intends that this magazine shall be definitely devoted to present truth. Each issue of the magazine contains about the same amount of matter as is contained in the new *Gospel Sentinel*, or eight pages.

I trust this measure will pass with a hearty majority, that these people may become so instructed in different branches of present truth that they can become collaborators with us, and take their places in the great cause of the third angel's message.

Question called, and the resolution was adopted.

H. W. Cottrell: The next in order will be the report of the Young People's Missionary Volunteer Department, by Prof. M. E. Kern, the secretary. [This report was read, but is too long to appear in this issue of the REVIEW.]

At the conclusion of this report, L. R. Conradi, who had resumed the chair, suggested that the Conference take a fifteen-minute recess, before the regular hour for meeting.

The recess was taken.

The Conference gathered at 10:30 A. M., for the resumption of business.

L. R. Conradi: Our first item of business is the report of the committee on distribution of labor.

On motion to adopt, the report was considered item by item, and passed. [as printed in the REVIEW last week].

RESOLUTIONS 61 TO 64

The chair called attention to the further partial report of the committee on plans.

On motion, the report was adopted, by voting upon each resolution separately.

Report of Committee on Credentials and Licenses

On call for further reports, J. N. Anderson, secretary, presented the report of the committee on credentials and licenses, which was adopted as follows:—

Your committee on credentials and licenses recommend,—

1. That the granting of credentials and licenses for the Levant field and the East African missions be referred to the quorum of the General Conference Ex-

ecutive Committee in Europe, having supervision of the work in these fields.

2. That we authorize the advisory committee of other General Conference mission fields, where such committees are appointed, to grant annually ministerial licenses and missionary licenses to such locally appointed and native workers as, in the judgment of the advisory committee, should receive licenses.

3. That the following-named persons receive ministerial credentials from the General Conference:—

GENERAL

G. I. Butler, G. M. Brown, W. A. Colcord, L. R. Conradi, A. G. Daniells, I. H. Evans, F. Griggs, S. N. Haskell, G. A. Irwin, M. E. Kern, D. H. Kress, J. N. Loughborough, E. R. Palmer, W. W. Prescott, K. C. Russell, H. R. Salisbury, W. A. Spicer, G. B. Thompson, Mrs. E. G. White, W. C. White, F. M. Wilcox, O. A. Olsen, W. T. Knox.

WEST AFRICA

D. C. Babcock.

CHINA

J. N. Anderson, J. J. Westrup, A. C. Selmon, H. W. Miller, W. C. Hankins, R. F. Cottrell, B. L. Anderson, Nga Pit Keh, E. H. Wilbur, F. A. Allum.

HAWAII

C. D. M. Williams.

INDIA

J. L. Shaw, W. W. Miller, G. K. Owen, H. H. Votaw, G. F. Enoch, J. S. James, J. C. Little.

JAPAN

F. W. Field, T. H. Okahira, H. Kuniya, W. D. Burden.

KOREA

C. L. Butterfield, W. R. Smith.

MEXICO

G. W. Reaser, G. W. Caviness.

4. That the following-named persons receive ministerial license from the General Conference:—

GENERAL

T. E. Bowen, C. C. Crisler, Guy Dail, Mrs. H. H. Haskell, C. H. Hayton, W. A. Ruble, C. M. Snow, H. N. Sisco.

WEST AFRICA

T. M. French.

CHINA

J. P. Anderson, P. J. Laird.

INDIA

R. A. Beckner, L. J. Burgess, R. R. Cook, H. C. Menkel.

JAPAN

H. F. Benson, W. L. Foster, W. C. Dunscombe.

KOREA

Dr. R. Russell.

MEXICO

J. F. Blunt.

5. That the following-named persons receive missionary license from the General Conference:—

GENERAL

Matilda Erickson, Sara MacEnterfer, Mrs. L. F. Plummer, H. E. Rogers, Dr. Patience Sisco, Dr. Lauretta Kress.

WEST AFRICA

Mrs. Mina Babcock, Mrs. T. M. French.

HAWAII

Mrs. Lena E. Williams.

CHINA

Dr. Law Keem, Mrs. Edith M. Keem,

Mrs. Bertha L. Selmon, Mrs. Susan H. Wilbur, Mrs. Emma T. Anderson, Ida E. Thompson, Amanda Vanscoy, Mrs. Huldah J. Westrup, Mrs. Bessie Hankins, Mrs. B. L. Anderson, Mrs. Eva Al-lum, Dr. Emma Perrine-Laird, Mrs. Myrtle B. Cottrell, Pauline Schilberg, Mrs. Marie E. Miller, Mrs. Bothilda Miller, B. A. Roberts, Mrs. Louise H. Roberts, H. H. Winslow, Mrs. Mary H. Winslow.

INDIA

Mrs. Bessie Shaw, Anna Orr, Mrs. J. C. Little, Mrs. Caroline Votaw, Della Burroway, Mrs. Georgia A. Burgess, Mrs. Lucy B. Cook, Mrs. Minnie James, Bertha J. King, Edythe Ayers, M. Belle Shryock, W. E. Perrin, R. H. Leach, Mrs. M. B. Leach, Bertha Kurtz, Mrs. M. M. Quantock, Mrs. H. C. Menkel, Dr. Ollie Oberholtzer, Dr. Ruth Miller, Mrs. Thekla Black-Mackey, D. Ella Smith, Mrs. Edith E. Bruce, Miss A. Boardman, Bertha Fuller, Louise Scholz, May Brunson.

JAPAN

Mrs. W. D. Burden, Mrs. Effie W. Field, John Herboltzheimer, Mrs. J. Herboltzheimer, Mrs. Helen Benson, Mrs. Walter Foster, Mrs. Hattie Dunscombe.

KOREA

Mimi Scharffenberg, May Scott, Mrs. W. R. Smith, Mrs. C. L. Butterfield, Mrs. R. Russell.

MEXICO

Mrs. G. W. Caviness, Mrs. A. F. Burges, Dr. A. Allen John, Dr. J. W. Erkenbeck, Dr. Geo. R. G. Myers, Dr. W. S. Swayze, Dr. U. C. Fattebert, Mrs. Bertha E. Reaser, J. A. P. Green, Juan Robles, Dr. Alice M. Swayze.

6. That all further issue of papers to persons connected with the General Conference be referred to the General Conference Committee.

Report From Committee on Plans and Finance

G. Dail presented the following further partial report from the committee on plans and finance:—

REQUIREMENTS FOR ENTRANCE TO MEDICAL MISSIONARY CLASSES

65. *We recommend*, The adoption of the following requirements for entrance to medical missionary classes:—

(1) An earnest Christian character and a fixed purpose to devote the life to gospel medical missionary and evangelistic work.

(2) Sound health and physical development.

(3) Common school education, i. e., arithmetic, geography, grammar, reading, writing, elementary physics, elementary physiology, and Bible.

(4) Applicants should not be under twenty or over thirty years of age.

(5) The application should be accompanied by written recommendation of a Seventh-day Adventist school or of a union or State conference committee, also medical certificate as to condition of health.

(6) *No one* is to be received into the school whose purpose is to obtain a merely professional training.

SPECIAL COURSE FOR MISSIONARIES

66. *We recommend*, The following special course for missionaries:—

	HOURS
Physiology	36
General nursing	36
Hydrotherapy (practical)	24
Bible	36

History of missions	18
History of the advent movement.....	18
Physical culture	36
Cooking	24
Surgical nursing	12
Hydrotherapy (theoretical)	24
General diseases	36
Nursing (practical)	18
Hygiene	36
Tropical diseases	12
Accidents and emergencies	18
Bandaging	12
Children's diseases	12

SANITARIUM FINANCE

Whereas, We recognize that our sanitariums are institutions for educating missionaries; and,—

Whereas, These institutions are greatly hampered in their work by debt; therefore,—

67. *Resolved*, That we make, during the coming quadrennium, a special effort to free these institutions from debt,—

(1) By their respective boards, faculties, and workers diminishing the indebtedness of the institutions,—

(a) Through the earnings of the institutions.

(b) By reducing the running expenses.

(c) By the sale of "Ministry of Healing."

(d) By securing donations.

(e) By conferences owning institutions appropriating annually for such purpose an amount equal to the sum so secured by the sanitariums to the amount of \$2,500 yearly.

68. *We recommend*, That a fund be raised by encouraging our people to pay regularly a certain percentage of their income for this purpose.

TRAINING OF SANITARIUM WORKERS

Whereas, There is great need of well-qualified workers in all our institutions; therefore,—

69. *Resolved*, That we encourage our sanitariums to give attention to educating business managers, matrons, cooks, and other responsible workers.

The chairman next called upon Elder C. D. M. Williams, of Honolulu, who presented a report of the work in the Hawaiian Islands. [This report must be omitted from this issue for lack of space.]

The Chairman: A legal meeting has been appointed for this time, so a motion to take a recess is in order.

Upon motion of H. R. Salisbury, duly seconded, the Conference voted to take a recess, during which time the Washington (D. C.) Sanitarium Association had its legal meeting.

After the legal meeting, Conference resumed.

L. R. Conradi: We will again take up regular business and call for the report of Brother Santee, president of the Southwestern Union Conference. Elder Santee presented the same. [Like other reports, this must be printed later.]

Meeting adjourned.

Fortieth Meeting

June 4, 3 P. M.

L. R. Conradi in the chair. Elder W. B. White led in prayer, and was called by L. R. Conradi to the chair. Interesting reports of the work in the West Indies were given by the delegates from that field.

Partial Report of the Committee on Plans and Finance

G. Dail, secretary, presented the following further partial report from the committee on plans and finance:—

OUR CHURCH HYMN-BOOK

Whereas, Our standard book, "Hymns and Tunes," is rapidly going out of use among our people, so that there is danger of its being wholly discarded; and,—

Whereas, The disuse of the old advent hymns contained therein is a distinct loss in our worship, and to the advent message; therefore,—

70. *We recommend*, That the General Conference Committee appoint a competent revision committee, whose duty it shall be to thoroughly revise the book, "Hymns and Tunes," by discarding those portions of it which experience has shown to be least meritorious, and by inserting other choice hymns and tunes, that the book may continue to contribute its share in deepening the spiritual experiences of our people.

ACQUIRING THE FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Whereas, The Bible teaches, and missionary experience everywhere demonstrates, that the gospel most quickly and effectively reaches the various nationalities of earth if carried to them in their own tongues; therefore,—

71. *Resolved*, That we encourage our workers to make every possible effort to acquire the language of the people among whom they are called to labor.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS FOR MISSIONARY CANDIDATES

Owing to the heavy transportation expenses incurred in forwarding missionaries to distant foreign fields, and because of the hardship incident to mission work,—

72. *Resolved*, That we instruct the Mission Board to require a certificate of health, signed by a competent physician, from each person who is accepted for appointment to a foreign field.

FOREIGN PEOPLES IN AMERICA

Whereas, There are in North America people of many foreign nationalities who speak the language of their native land, and for whom little or no special effort has been put forth by our workers; therefore,—

73. *We recommend*, That an earnest effort be made by our local and union conferences to evangelize our foreign population, by training and encouraging laborers speaking these languages to labor among their own people, and by the preparation and circulation of suitable literature on present truth among these peoples.

FOREIGN SEMINARY MANAGEMENT

Whereas, By vote of its constituency, in a meeting held June 3, 1909, the Washington Training College invited the General Conference to take title to its property, known as the Foreign Mission Seminary, and to assume the management of said institution; therefore,—

74. *Resolved*, (a) That the General Conference does not deem it advisable to take title to denominational institutions in our regularly organized territory; and,—

(b) That we advise the Executive Committee of the General Conference to have an equal fostering care over all denominational institutions controlled by our organized bodies, and that it do not assume the financial responsibility or the local management of the same.

SELF-SUPPORTING SCHOOLS IN THE SOUTH

Whereas, The Southland of the United States and the mission fields offer many opportunities for self-supporting school work; and,—

Whereas, Not a few of our people are planning to undertake this line of work; and,—

Whereas, A close, friendly relationship should exist between the organized work of the denomination and these self-supporting schools; therefore,—

75. *We recommend*,—

(a) That the educational departments of our organized work, where these schools are located, provide for their representation in the conference educational departments.

(b) That the educational departments assist in the selection of those who shall be encouraged to enter this line of work.

(c) That indorsement be given to those selected, who need financial assistance, that those from whom funds are solicited may know whom to assist.

(d) That the organized work assist in locating said schools, and advise in the expenditure of funds secured by donations from our people.

(e) That the closest bonds of sympathy and co-operation be maintained between these self-supporting schools and our organized work.

(f) That the educational departments be encouraged to so co-operate with these self-supporting schools that the utmost possible help may be rendered, and the best results accomplished.

76. *We further recommend*, That our stronger conferences search out and encourage suitable persons to undertake this self-supporting work, and that the workers thus selected be encouraged to pursue a course of instruction at the Nashville Normal and Agricultural Institute.

SCHOOLS FOR CHILDREN OF MISSIONARIES

Whereas, The children of our foreign missionaries, in many fields, do not have the advantages of an education, unless they are returned to their home lands, or placed in schools not of our faith; and,—

Whereas, This situation demands the sympathy and active co-operation of all believers in the home lands; therefore,—

77. *Resolved*, That in heathen mission fields, where the number of foreign workers makes it necessary, Christian boarding-schools, providing the first twelve grades of work, be established by the General Conference; that such schools be conducted in harmony with the educational policy of the denomination; and that suitable charges be made to all students.

GERMAN SCHOOLS IN AMERICA

Realizing the great importance of educating our youth, and seeing the absence of system and co-operation among our denominational schools in which German is taught, and recognizing the urgent need that the General Conference lay plans for the betterment of this condition,—

78. *We recommend*, That our German church-schools follow the curriculum and system adopted by our English schools, as far as possible, substituting such German studies as are adapted to their respective grades.

Whereas, There is great need of uniformity in the German departments of our higher schools; therefore,—

79. *We recommend*, That the same course of study be pursued by these de-

partments, and that, wherever possible, the same text-books be used; and,—

80. *We further recommend*, That the regular course in these higher schools be four years, after the completion of which, certificates of proper recognition be granted.

The meeting having continued considerably beyond the appointed time, adjournment was now taken to call of the chair.

Forty-First Meeting

June 5, 7:45 P. M.

Elder A. J. Breed occupied the chair, and prayer was offered by W. B. White.

Reports

The evening being devoted to reports from distant fields, the Conference listened to Elder C. T. Everson from Italy, Prof. W. E. Howell from Greece, and Elder J. A. Morrow from Bermuda. Meeting adjourned.

Forty-Second Meeting

June 6, 6 A. M.

Elder A. G. Daniells in the chair. Elder H. Shultz offered prayer.

The chairman called upon Elder D. C. Babcock to report his work in West Africa. This was done.

The meeting adjourned.

Forty-Third Meeting

June 6, 9:15 A. M.

A. G. Daniells in the chair. Prayer by R. F. Andrews.

Reports were called for from foreign delegates. F. L. Perry, of Peru; Elder Ed. Thomann, of Bolivia; and Dr. R. H. Habenicht and N. Z. Town, of Argentina reported for their fields.

Following the reports a fifteen-minute recess was taken.

After the recess, prayer was offered by R. M. Kilgore.

G. Dail submitted a final report from the committee on plans and finance, which was read, action being deferred until the previous reports were taken up.

Adoption of Resolutions

On motion to adopt, Resolutions 65 to 69 were then considered. By amendment to the report, Section 2 of Resolution 67, and Resolution 68, were referred to the General Conference Committee for consideration and recommendation, with the understanding that these details would need more thorough consideration by committees and conferences and sanitarium boards before definite action is taken.

As amended, the report was adopted.

The chairman called attention to the further partial report from the committee on plans and finance.

Motion was made to adopt.

Resolution 70, on the book "Hymns and Tunes," was considered.

G. I. Butler: It certainly seems to me that this resolution is very opportune. You all know the old volume that we prize so much, "Hymns and Tunes." But that old hymn-book seems to be passing away, and other hymn-books are coming in which, with all due respect, I must say are inferior to the old one. It has stood the test of time, and for many years it has been in almost universal use. But of late I have observed

an increasing tendency to use other collections, which, while good in many respects, fail, in my judgment, to meet the needs of our denomination.

It is difficult for me to express myself regarding this matter. For many years it has been my practise, when preparing to speak in public, to choose hymns that will impress the truths that I desire to present before the congregation; and I have always thought that the closing hymn should be the "cap-sheaf," so to speak, of the service.

During the recent past, I have almost despaired of following my customary practise of choosing these hymns; for I find, when meeting with our people, that often churches are using books that do not contain some of the hymns that I had chosen from our church hymnal. Instead, we often hear "jingly" tunes that fail to appeal to my sense of propriety in sacred worship. I do not know just why we so often see and hear these modern musical compositions used instead of the good old standard tunes; but there is some reason. Possibly those who compose these new tunes wish to see them included in our books.

And so, Brother Chairman, I would suggest that in the carrying out of this resolution, care be exercised to carry it out in the reverential spirit in which it has been framed. We must not lose sight of the importance of singing the good old advent hymns that were sung with the spirit and the understanding by our people in former days. There is power in an advent hymn, sung from the heart; we must introduce into our worship more of the spirit of the advent message.

Resolutions 71 and 72 were read, and question called without discussion.

Resolution 73, encouraging those in the United States speaking a foreign tongue to work for people of that language, was read.

Allen Moon: I was deeply impressed with the importance of doing more for the foreign peoples in America, last winter, in Chicago, while attending the Catholic Missionary Council, and listening to the plans laid by that denomination. They outlined a plan of placing a missionary priest in every community in America, colonizing the immigrants from other lands into localities, as far as possible, and placing them under these missionary priests; and when the plan was perfected, it seemed to reach every nationality coming to this country, and every community in the land. I thought that we were far behind in this matter of planning for the peoples of other tongues that are coming to this country.

Question was called on Resolutions 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80.

The report was then adopted.

Final Report From Committee on Plans and Finance

For the committee on plans and finance, Guy Dail, the secretary, presented a final report. Other resolutions that had come in too late for the committee to act upon were also introduced. These were read, and, with some amendments, adopted as follows:—

APPROPRIATIONS

81. *We recommend*, That further appropriations be made to the evangelical work during 1909 as follows: Greater New York Conference, \$5,000; Ches-

peake Conference, \$750; Virginia Conference, \$750.

82. *We recommend*, That all other requests for appropriations be referred to the General Conference Committee.

83. *We recommend*, That the General Conference Committee be authorized to make such changes in the appropriations granted for the evangelical work as the demands of the various fields seem to make necessary.

MIDSUMMER OFFERING

Whereas, The midsummer offering, of Sabbath, July 3, is right upon us, at a time when the mission treasury is in great need, and unable to provide the means to send to the fields many consecrated workers who are ready to go in response to the Macedonian cry; therefore,—

84. *Resolved*, That we urge all our people to pray and work with special earnestness at this time to make the midsummer offering the largest we have ever received at the midsummer season, in order that laborers may be hastened forth to the fields white for the harvest.

MISSIONARY INGATHERING CAMPAIGN

Whereas, The Thanksgiving missionary campaign last year was a great success in bringing the truth of the message and its progress before the world, and in gathering funds for the extension of our missionary work; therefore,—

85. *Resolved*, That a missionary number of the *Review and Herald* be issued for 1909, and that a vigorous campaign be inaugurated for its circulation, the date of the campaign to be fixed by the General Conference Committee.

STATISTICAL REPORT, PER CAPITA BASIS

Whereas, There is need of slight changes in the matter of our statistical reports; therefore,—

86. *Resolved*, (a) That the per capita basis of the computation of the funds raised by each conference shall be the reported membership of organized churches and companies.

(b) That the annual statistical reports of the statistical secretary shall be accepted as official by the denomination; and that the church-membership given in the Year Book shall agree with the membership published in the preceding statistical report, and shall constitute the basis for the per capita computation of funds.

HEALTH FOOD INTERESTS

Believing that our health food interests may be greatly advanced by unifying the work of the several factories; therefore,—

87. *We recommend*, That the General Conference Committee appoint a chairman and secretary to work for the best interests of the health food business, and suggest a general council to be held in some central place, with the idea of unifying the health food business, and giving attention to the best methods of marketing the products.

INDEX NUMBER, BULLETIN

Whereas, During the coming four years the *General Conference Bulletin* will be in constant use as a source of reference, therefore,—

88. *We recommend*, That the closing number of the *Bulletin* contain all the resolutions passed at this Conference, the revised Constitution, and an index of the Conference proceedings.

(Continued on page 22)

Canvassers' Summary for April, 1909

	AGENTS	HOURS	ORDERS	1909 VALUE	1908 VALUE
Atlantic Union Conference					
Central New England	12	972	256	\$1,113.50	\$ 902.45
Southern New England	8	658	128	400.50	39.00
Vermont	2	78	18	65.50	2.00
Western New York	7	209	47	250.00	483.85
Greater New York	7	182	32	181.00	673.75
Maine	3	119	35	190.75	...
New York	13	838	214	631.50	1,454.60
Totals	54	3056	730	2,833.25	3,555.65
Columbia Union Conference					
Ohio	16	1595	630	1,603.79	792.25
West Virginia	7	357	68	257.00	394.10
Virginia	3	115	21	39.70	381.05
Chesapeake	21	1149	370	1,100.70	527.25
Eastern Pennsylvania	7	315	81	207.00	1,371.45
West Pennsylvania	5	551	218	536.55	249.95
New Jersey	10	759	188	559.20	160.75
District of Columbia	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	69	4841	1576	4,303.94	3,876.80
Lake Union Conference					
Southern Illinois	10	476	133	334.75	531.30
Northern Illinois	11	853	376	672.20	215.90
East Michigan	12	381	158	307.95	71.40
West Michigan	..	..	..	..	..
North Michigan	10	1046	203	550.55	..
Indiana	8	396	143	257.60	213.85
Wisconsin	14	578	133	428.90	233.55
Totals	65	3730	1146	2,551.95	1,266.00
Canadian Union Conference					
Ontario	2	287	123	316.80	..
Quebec	2	110	54	124.85	..
Maritime	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	4	397	177	441.65	101.75
Southern Union Conference					
Louisiana	16	1881	582	1,258.65	869.07
Mississippi	9	939	305	604.00	171.30
Alabama	12	772	406	588.20	893.40
Kentucky	10	1048	347	756.90	72.45
Tennessee River	12	1177	447	930.50	584.75
Totals	59	5817	2087	4,138.25	2,590.97
Southeastern Union Conference					
Cumberland	11	1170	373	606.45	476.60
North Carolina	13	1549	768	1,273.90	323.45
South Carolina	11	863	528	1,421.00	985.95
Georgia	12	1447	392	1,353.30	845.15
Florida	10	391	305	411.55	307.60
Totals	47	5420	2366	5,066.20	2,938.75
Southwestern Union Conference					
Texas	24	1598	856	2,619.55	1,773.10
Arkansas	18	1730	449	798.45	1,557.00
Oklahoma	22	2024	528	1,685.15	2,052.75
West Texas	4	285	74	267.75	439.50
New Mexico	5	383	205	320.85	146.15
Totals	73	6020	2112	5,691.75	5,968.50
Central Union Conference					
North Missouri	4	172	37	89.35	1,177.70
South Missouri	13	872	273	753.55	..
Kansas	16	1379	439	1,413.50	1,081.90
West Colorado	8	147	33	268.95	275.45
East Colorado	..	..	..	..	..
Nebraska	..	..	..	..	341.80
Wyoming	..	..	..	..	25.75
Totals	41	2570	782	2,525.35	2,902.60
Northern Union Conference					
South Dakota	9	1105	210	820.50	403.30
North Dakota	5	209	96	308.35	..
Minnesota	4	177	30	96.60	250.50
Iowa	4	340	75	301.50	191.20
Totals	22	1891	411	1,526.95	845.00

	AGENTS	HOURS	ORDERS	1909 VALUE	1908 VALUE
Pacific Union Conference					
Arizona	1	...	...	38.25	...
California-Nevada	1	...	...	143.25	2,727.72
Southern California	9	...	...	1,149.50	...
Utah .....	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	11	...	...	1,331.00	2,727.72
North Pacific Union Conference					
Western Washington	7	224	260	742.55	111.10
Upper Columbia	4	400	195	425.00	250.25
Western Oregon	3	160	75	200.00	392.15
South Idaho	2	75	35	90.00	700.00
Montana	2	40	30	75.00	44.85
Totals	18	899	595	1,532.55	1,498.35
Western Canadian Union Conference					
Alberta .....	...	...	...	...	...
British Columbia	1	162	40	169.60	...
Manitoba .....	...	...	...	...	...
Saskatchewan	3	120	...	137.55	...
Totals	4	282	40	307.15	445.75
British Union Conference	73	4217	1521	4,904.09	1,882.92
Australasian Union Conference ...	63	3435	1030	4,047.21	4,669.25
German Union Conference	278	...	...	7,176.45	7,207.41
Russian Union Conference	30	4823	...	1,216.98	...
Scandinavian Union Conference ...	83	8748	6637	4,241.68	...
Latin Union Conference	9	1565	4668	237.00	1,241.05
Mexican Mission	9	772	717	541.27	139.82
Cape Colony Conference	4	...	...	494.87	...
Totals, North American union conferences				\$32,249.99	\$28,170.34
Totals, foreign union conferences and missions ...				22,859.55	15,687.95
Grand Totals				\$55,109.54	\$43,858.29

Comparative Summary

	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
January	\$14,000.00	\$21,000.00	\$26,325.50	\$25,929.06	\$40,677.05
February	10,000.00	15,000.00	26,369.61	30,466.40	48,748.21
March	12,000.00	18,000.00	36,253.65	36,390.09	52,703.55
April	16,000.00	24,000.00	35,276.76	43,858.29	55,109.54

General Conference Proceedings

(Continued from page 21)

TO THE PRESS

89. Resolved, That we express appreciation of the courtesies extended by the general and local press to our meeting; and, further,—

90. Resolved, That the secretary of the General Conference be asked to communicate this action to the press.

SYMPATHY WITH ARMENIAN BELIEVERS

Prof. H. R. Salisbury read the following report from the committee appointed to draw up a message of sympathy with our Armenian brethren in Turkey:—

To Our Brethren and Sisters in the Turkish Empire,

GREETING: Rev. 14: 12, 13.

The delegates assembled at the World's Conference of Seventh-day Adventists in Takoma Park, Washington, D. C., United States of America, have been filled with deep sorrow as we have heard of the sore affliction which has befallen you.

Our hearts rejoiced when we heard the glad news that religious liberty had been granted to you, but our rejoicing has been turned into sorrow, and we have been made inexpressibly sad by the grievous intelligence that some among you of our brethren and sisters

in Christ have suffered death during the recent massacres. We assure the survivors of our deepest sympathy and of our financial assistance in case of need.

Our God is of great mercy, and while we may not be able to understand why he permits these severe trials, yet we are comforted with the assurance that his love for his children is infinite.

We sorrow with you in your great grief, and pray that this sad experience may but bring you nearer to God, and lead you to a deeper consecration, filling you with greater zeal to finish this blessed work that has been given us to do. When that work is completed, it will bring an end to suffering and death, and usher in the everlasting kingdom of the Prince of Peace.

The entire congregation voted for this message of sympathy by rising.

Resolution 35 (on lengthened nurses' courses), action upon which had been deferred, was read and adopted.

ON DEATH OF ELDER C. J. HERRMANN

I. H. Evans: Since we have been here in session, one of our dear brethren in the ministry has died on the grounds, at the Sanitarium. I refer to our Brother Herrmann, of Wisconsin. I would like to move that we instruct the secretary to draft a resolution to be forwarded to his wife and children, expressing the sympathy of this Conference in their great loss.

C. McReynolds: I second the motion. The entire congregation expressed their sympathy by a rising vote.

FROM DELEGATES FROM ABROAD

The following resolution from the delegates from other countries, presented in their behalf by H. J. Edmed, of South Africa, was then read, and adopted by a rising vote of the foreign delegates:—

Whereas, During our attendance at this Conference, we have enjoyed the kind hospitality and liberal manner in which the Conference has entertained the foreign delegates,—a task which we fully appreciate has involved great expense of means, energy, and thought,—and many helpers have faithfully assisted in discharging the duties which such an arrangement has demanded; therefore,—

Resolved, That we desire to express and have recorded our grateful thanks for these favors; and, further,—

That we also express our deep gratitude for the kind and patient attention given by this Conference to our many reports, and also for the liberal and self-sacrificing response that has been voted to our appeals for larger appropriations and help for the work in distant lands. We fully realize that what has been decided at this gathering will impose much patient, perplexing, painstaking, and constant labor upon those who must endeavor to transform these resolutions into facts, and we pledge ourselves to God and to you in God's strength to strive to be worthy of your confidence in our future labor.

A. G. Daniells: I am sure I can say for our brethren here that it has been a great pleasure for us to have you with us [many amens], and to do what little we have in the way of entertainment. I sincerely hope that it has been agreeable to you, and that you will always remember with pleasure your session with us here, and the blessings of this splendid Conference.

O. A. Olsen: Regarding a secretary for the Negro Department. I wish to say to the Conference that we have given this matter very much thought and prayerful consideration. We realize the importance of the move, the responsibility involved in it, and the need of the right man to take hold of the work; and I am sorry to say that we have not yet reached the point where we have a name to present before you. We have considered several names, but do not feel free to-day to place them before the Conference for action. I move that we refer this appointment to the General Conference Committee.

The motion was duly seconded and carried.

O. A. Olsen: I would further move that the appointment of the transportation agents, and the auditors, be referred to the General Conference Committee.

The motion was seconded and carried.

A. G. Daniells: The time has come for us to adjourn *sine die*.

W. H. Thurston: I move we adjourn *sine die*.

J. O. Corliss: I second the motion.

A. G. Daniells: A good many of us would like to say something, but we must not. Of course we are grateful to God for his blessings during this Conference. Those in favor of adjourning will stand. The meeting is adjourned. Let us sing "Praise God from Whom All Blessings Flow."

NOTICES AND APPOINTMENTS

Camp-Meetings for 1909

- ATLANTIC UNION CONFERENCE
- Central New England, Nashua Junction, N. H. June 24 to July 4
- CENTRAL UNION CONFERENCE
- Wyoming, Crawford, Neb. June 17-27
 North Missouri, Chillicothe. Aug. 5-15
 South Missouri, Springfield. Aug. 12-22
 Kansas, Council Grove Aug. 19-29
 Nebraska, Hastings Sept. 2-12
 West. Colorado, Grand Junction. Sept. 16-26
- LAKE UNION CONFERENCE
- West Michigan July 28 to Aug. 8
 Northern Illinois, Dwight July 8-18
 Northern Illinois, De Kalb. July 28 to Aug. 8
 Indiana, Newcastle Aug. 5-15
 Southern Illinois, Centralia Aug. 12-22
 East Michigan Aug. 19-29
 North Michigan, Petoskey, Aug. 26 to Sept. 5
 Wisconsin Sept. 2-12
- NORTHERN UNION CONFERENCE
- Minnesota, St. Paul June 17-27
 North Dakota, Jamestown June 21-27
 South Dakota, Sioux Falls. June 24 to July 4
 Iowa, Nevada Aug. 19-29
- SOUTHERN UNION CONFERENCE
- Louisiana, Alexandria July 22 to Aug. 1
- WESTERN CANADIAN UNION CONFERENCE
- Manitoba, Portage la Prairie, June 24 to July 4
 Saskatchewan (South), Qu' Appelle, July 6-12
 Saskatchewan (North), Rosthern. July 20-25
 Alberta, Olds July 8-18
 British Columbia, near Vancouver July 27 to Aug. 2

Southern Idaho Conference

THE annual camp-meeting of the Southern Idaho Conference will be held at Payette, Idaho, June 18-27. This will be an interesting meeting, and we urge that all our people in this conference lay every plan to attend. The new pavilion will be pitched having seating capacity for all, as well as the many visitors from the city. In connection with this camp-meeting will be the annual session of the conference.

At this meeting, following so closely the General Conference, it is expected we will have good help from the foreign missionaries and other general men, so that the meeting will be a spiritual feast, and all who can should attend. Pray that God will richly bless this gathering, and that the Spirit of God may be poured out for service and deeper consecration.

Application for one and one-third rates has been filed with railroad companies on certificate plan.

For particulars pertaining to tents or otherwise, address the writer, Box 43, Boise, Idaho.
 T. L. COPELAND, Secretary.

North Michigan Camp-Meeting

A CAMP-MEETING for the Upper Peninsula of Michigan will be held at Gladstone, Mich., June 21-28. Elder Allen Moon, president of Lake Union Conference, and Elder J. W. Westphal, from South America, will be present. Elder S. Mortensen, has also consented to be with us.

Meetings will be conducted in the Swedish and French languages. It is earnestly hoped that our brethren will avail themselves of this privilege, and attend the meeting from the first.
 J. J. IRWIN.

North Missouri Conference Association

THE first annual meeting of the North Missouri Conference Association of Seventh-day Adventists is called to meet at Chillicothe, Mo., Monday, Aug. 9, 1909, at 9 A. M. This meeting is called for the election of officers and for the transaction of any other business that may properly come before the association.
 A. R. OGDEN, President.

Addresses Wanted

ANY one knowing the present address of Emily Garnsey will confer a great favor by sending the same to Mrs. M. A. Pohlman, Chatham, Medina Co., Ohio.

ANY one knowing the whereabouts of Addie Robinson, Herbert Kirby, or Amy Fuller will confer a favor by sending such information to the clerk of the Seventh-day Adventist church at Brooklyn, N. Y. Address Mrs. L. Broome, 394 Essex St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

North Missouri Camp-Meeting

THE first annual conference and camp-meeting of the North Missouri Conference will be held at Chillicothe, Mo., Aug. 5-15, 1909. Good grounds have been secured, and suitable ministerial help will be present. We especially solicit the attendance of all isolated Sabbath-keepers. The first session of the conference will convene Friday, August 6, at 9 A. M.
 A. R. OGDEN.

Publications Wanted

THE following-named persons desire late, clean copies of our publications, post-paid:—
 George Sands, Circleville, N. Y., *Signs of the Times*.

Mr. B. F. Anderson, Amor, N. D., denominational literature for free distribution.

Mrs. Lizzie Symons, R. F. D. 1, Sterling, Mich., *Signs, Watchman, Liberty, Instructor*, and tracts.

Mrs. M. L. Foster, Marlow, Ala., *Signs, Review, Watchman, Life and Health, Liberty*, and tracts.

C. L. Burlingame, Box 63, Bridgeport, Neb., desires a continuous supply of denominational literature.

Mrs. R. M. Rockey, 1112 Kalamath St., Denver, Colo., denominational papers. Back numbers acceptable.

Mrs. W. H. Shafer, Empire, Ala., *Little Friend, Youth's Instructor*, and other denominational papers and tracts.

Herbert Crippen, Box 320, Alamogordo, N. M., denominational publications in English, Spanish, and Chinese.

E. J. Harvey, Box 851, Winnipeg, Manitoba, *Signs, Life and Health, Watchman, Liberty, Instructor, Little Friend*, and tracts.

John Schick, Barberton, Ohio, denominational papers and tracts for free distribution by Missionary Band of the Akron church.

F. N. Bartholomew, 532 East Silver St., Bluffton, Ind., *Review, Signs, Instructor, Watchman, Liberty*, and *Life and Health*.

Mrs. C. E. Hubbell, 1002 West Third St., Santa Ana, Cal., *Signs, Instructor, Bible Training School, Life and Health, Little Friend, Watchman*, and tracts.

Business Notices

THIS department is conducted especially for the accommodation of the Seventh-day Adventist readers of this paper.

Brief business notices will be published subject to the discretion of the publishers, and on compliance with the following—

Conditions

Any person unknown to the managers of this paper must send with his advertisement satisfactory written recommendation. Such recommendation should come from one of our ministers, or from the elder of a Seventh-day Adventist church. It is not enough to refer to some individual by name. Secure his recommendation in writing, and send it.

We open no accounts for advertising, and cash must accompany each order.

A charge of one dollar will be made for each insertion of forty words or less. Each additional word, initial, or group of figures in excess of forty, will cost three cents.

No discount for several insertions.

FOR SALE.—Thousands of new Bible Mottoes. We have a large assortment, including

the Father and Mother Mottoes. To any address, 200, \$9; assorted, express prepaid. Address L. N. Muck, College View, Neb., Box 1000.

FOR SALE.—Ten acres land; partly cleared; all seeded to meadow and pasture. Small fruit. Good eight-room house; twenty rods from Forest Home Industrial Academy. For particulars inquire of O. C. Hollenbeck, Mt. Vernon, Wash.

FOR SALE.—Sanitarium Cooking Oil, pure and healthful; no odor, keeps indefinitely: 5-gal. can, \$3.50; 10-gal. can, \$6.75; 62 cents a gal. in half-barrel and barrel lots; 30 gal. and 50 gal. Address Sanitarium Cooking Oil Co., Louisville, Ky.

FOR RENT.—To Seventh-day Adventist, 5-room house and 15 acres land; 4 miles from Washington. Ideal for chickens and vegetables. Rent, \$150 a year, or equivalent in work. Address L. J. Sanders, 1318 T St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

WANTED.—Woman thirty-five to sixty years of age. Able to do general housework, cooking, plain sewing, fruit canning in season. Good home for the right person. Also man or boy to work on farm. Hygienic living. J. S. Comins, R. F. D. 6, Battle Creek, Mich.

FOR SALE.—80 acres of nice land cornering with the city limits of Artesian, S. D. Seventh-day Adventist church in city. 70 acres in wheat, 10 in grass. Price, \$75 an acre. Would make a beautiful home. Address J. T. Roderick, Box 173, Artesian, S. D.

FOR SALE.—Small Sanitarium and Treatment Rooms. Ladies' and Gents' bath-rooms, and accommodations for several patients. Opened nine years ago; good trade established. Location central. For particulars write to Louis A. Kaun, 106 First St., Jackson, Mich.

WANTED AT ONCE.—Young man. Must be Seventh-day Adventist and willing to work. For bicycle and general repair shop. If mechanically inclined, experience not a necessity. State wages required. Reference from church required. Address H. R. Kitto, Calgary, Alberta.

FOR SALE.—Peanut Butter, 10 cents a pound. 50 pounds Coconut Oil, \$7. Olive Oil, \$2.50 a gallon. 6 cans (57 pounds) Vegetable Cooking Oil, freight paid, \$6.50. Cereal Coffee, Wheatee, and Whole Wheat Flour, cheap. Vegetarian Meat Company, Washington, D. C.

I DESIRE to correspond with a good strong man who can work and take charge of a place and oversee boys and the farm, some one who has interest in taking care of homeless children. A permanent place for the right man. Give references. Address D. T. Shireman, Toluca, N. C.

WRITE us for price-list of Health Foods and Vegetable Cooking Oil. We guarantee them to be of the highest quality. Factory operated by the Iowa Conference of Seventh-day Adventists. Earnings are contributed to the work. Address Iowa Sanitarium Food Co., Des Moines, Iowa.

HYGIENIC VEGETABLE COOKING OIL.—Used by our institutions, government inspected and guaranteed. Send stamp for circulars. 5 gal., \$3.50; 10 gal., \$6.75. Cans crated. ½ bbl. (about 32 gal.), 60 cents a gal. By freight, from Louisville, Ky. Address Dr. O. C. Godsmark, Chattanooga, Tenn.

MIDGET MASSAGE VIBRATOR.—Patented. Our special offer to Adventists will enable all to have this practical hand-massage Machine at once. We will help you to get one if you haven't the money to spare. Extra discount to foreign missionaries. Radiodescent Lamp Co., 54 South, Kalamazoo, Mich.

FOR SALE.—One million Bible Mottoes. Our new Father and Mother Mottoes take the lead. First issue, of about 40,000, is almost sold. We have about 100 designs in stock. To any address, all assorted, 200, \$11. We prepay all express. Bible Post-Cards, as well as Bible Cards, in stock. Don't write us unless you mean business. Address Hampton Art Co., Hampton, Iowa.



WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 17, 1909

W. W. FRESCOTT
C. M. SNOW
W. A. SPICER
F. M. WILCOXEDITOR
ASSOCIATE EDITORS

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THE Mission Board has appointed the first Sabbath in July—July 3—for the usual midsummer offering to missions. Readings will be sent out in time for this important occasion. Church elders are requested to announce this meeting on the previous Sabbath, in all the churches.

ALL unfilled orders for the June number of *Life and Health* must now be filled with the July issue, which is ready for delivery to-day. Our entire edition of 60,000 copies of the June number was exhausted June 10, leaving orders for several thousand copies unfilled. We are printing 60,000 as the first edition of the July issue.

FROM the office of the *Signs of the Times* we learn that up to the first day of June, twenty-three thousand six hundred copies of the June number of the monthly magazine had been sent out from the office of publication. We are glad to note that this magazine has already established a good circulation, and hope it will be largely increased.

General Conference Committee in Council

FOLLOWING the General Conference, the Committee has held day and evening sessions, and still much business remains to be considered. Some of the actions, of general interest, may be given here. It has been voted:—

ASIATIC DIVISION

That the territory of the Asiatic Division be as follows: The Chinese empire, Japan, Korea, Straits Settlements, and Malay Peninsula, India, and the Philippine Islands.

CANADIAN UNION BOUNDARIES

That, on request of the delegates of the two Canadian union conferences, the boundary line between them be extended eastward to the eighty-ninth meridian, giving Port Arthur and all territory west of Lake Nepigon to the Western Canadian Union Conference.

THE BAHAMA ISLANDS

That the Bahama Islands be transferred from the West Indian Union Conference to the Southeastern Union Conference.

FORMOSA

That the island of Formosa, which belongs to Japan, be made a part of our China Mission territory.

NEW SPANISH PAPERS

That a Spanish child's paper be published in Mexico, and a Spanish health journal in Argentina.

NORTH AMERICAN FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

That the appointments of this department, of which O. A. Olsen was elected secretary by the Conference, be as follows:—

German superintendent; G. F. Haffner; Swedish superintendent, S. Mortenson; Danish-Norwegian superintendent, L. H. Christian; corresponding secretary, A. Boettcher.

Advisory committee: G. A. Irwin, E. W. Farnsworth, E. R. Palmer, B. F. Kneeland, M. L. Andreasen, W. A. Spicer, E. T. Russell, R. A. Underwood, A. Moon, Wm. Covert, A. T. Robinson, W. B. White.

German advisory committee: G. F. Haffner, Henry Shultz, C. J. Kunkel, G. A. Grauer, and the director of the German work in the Eastern States.

Swedish advisory committee: S. Mortenson, August Anderson, G. E. Nord, J. F. Anderson, A. J. Stone.

Danish-Norwegian advisory committee: L. H. Christian, L. Johnson, M. L. Andreasen, M. S. Reppe, Lars Nielson.

NORTH AMERICAN NEGRO DEPARTMENT

That the members of the department shall be the departmental secretary, the presidents of those union conferences having the organized missions, a certain number of men appointed by the General Conference Committee, a representative to be appointed by each union conference in the North and Canada, and two representatives of the missions in the Southern union conferences having missions.

The members thus far appointed are as follows:—

Secretary of department: John W. Christian.

Presidents of union conferences having missions: C. F. McVagh, W. A. Westworth, Clarence Santee.

Appointed by General Conference Committee: C. P. Bollman, J. E. White, F. R. Rogers, W. H. Green, D. E. Blake, M. C. Strachan, T. H. Branch, J. K. Humphrey.

Representatives, one from each union conference in the North and Canada, not yet appointed by those unions.

For Southeastern Union Mission: Sydney Scott, Page Shepherd.

For Southern Union Mission: Thomas Murphy, S. A. Jordan.

For Southwestern Union Mission: To be nominated by that union.

DISTRIBUTION OF LABOR

Not many of these recommendations can as yet be published. Following are a few:—

W. J. Blake, of Alabama, to Canadian Union Conference.

B. E. Manuel, of the Foreign Mission Seminary, to Ontario.

I. M. Martin, of Eastern Pennsylvania, to Southeastern Union Conference.

C. B. Haynes, of the Chesapeake Conference, to Georgia.

A. Grundset, of New York, to Abyssinian Mission.

V. E. Toppenberg, to Abyssinia.

B. Berglund, to the Northland Mission, Scandinavia.

H. Toppenberg, of Nebraska, to Denmark.

C. Juhl, of Iowa, to Denmark.

F. Hinter, of the German Union Conference, to the Russian Union Conference.

D. P. Gaede, of the Russian Union Conference, to the German Union Conference.

Edgar Hartman, of the German Union Conference, to Syrian-Egyptian Mission.

J. Seefried and F. Scior, of the German Union Conference, to Turkey.

O. Reinke, of New York, to the German Union Conference.

H. A. Kristal, of California, to Russia.

H. Tonjes, of New York, to Brazil.

J. P. Novak, of Mexico, to Argentina.

Max Trummer, of Union College, to Argentina.

G. E. Hartman, of Philadelphia, to Buenos Aires, Argentina.

W. R. Pohle, of the Chesapeake Conference, to Peru.

E. T. Wilson, of the Foreign Mission Seminary, to Peru.

F. A. Stahl, of Ohio, to Bolivia.

Otto Schulz, of the Foreign Mission Seminary, to Bolivia.

Dr. Vasenius, of the Washington (D. C.) Sanitarium, to Abyssinia.

F. Oster, of Walla Walla College, to the Levant Mission.

Henry Dirksen, of Walla Walla College, to the German Union Conference.

O. H. Maxson, of the Washington Sanitarium and the Foreign Mission Seminary, to Peru.

G. B. Starr, of Australia, to New York City.

Miss Ella Burrows, of British Guiana, to West Africa.

W. H. Lewis, of Takoma Park, to West Africa.

W. W. Fletcher, of Singapore, to China.

Important Action

An action that means much to the mission fields and that should lay a burden upon every believing heart, was that by which the Committee recorded its inability to send out any further workers—not even those mentioned above—until larger gifts flow into the mission treasury. A halt must be called and workers held back from the needy fields. It is a situation that ought to appeal to Seventh-day Adventists to do something unusual. The opportunity is afforded in the coming July offering, concerning which the Conference adopted the following:—

"Whereas, The midsummer offering, of Sabbath, July 3, is right upon us, at a time when the mission treasury is in great need and unable to provide the means to send to the fields many consecrated workers who are ready to go in response to the Macedonian cry; therefore,—

"Resolved, That we urge all our people to pray and work with special earnestness at this time to make the midsummer offering the largest we have ever received at the midsummer season, in order that laborers may be hastened forth to fields white for the harvest."

The gifts of fives and tens and hundreds and thousands must surely flow in to meet the call. There is no money to send the messengers of hope to the perishing, and nearly a hundred thousand Seventh-day Adventists believe that the Lord is at the door, and that we have committed to us the last message to give to the world. The call will surely be answered, and these workers, some of whom must temporarily take up the first thing at hand while waiting, will be sent on to the fields. No other course can be conceived. But the time for action has come.

W. A. SPICER,
Secretary.